Bringing History Into Accord With the Facts in the Tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF POLITICALLY INCORRECT HISTORY

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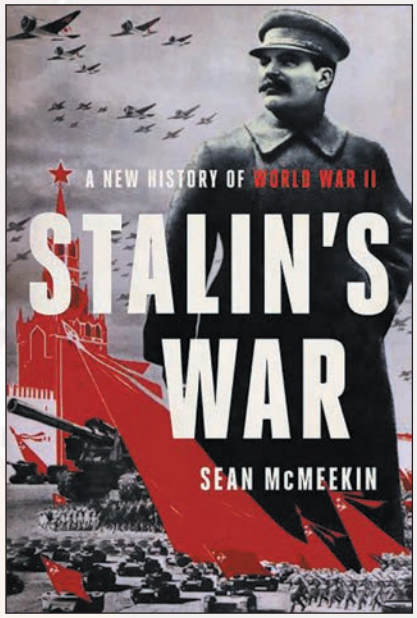
Judah Benjamin: Rothschild Agent?

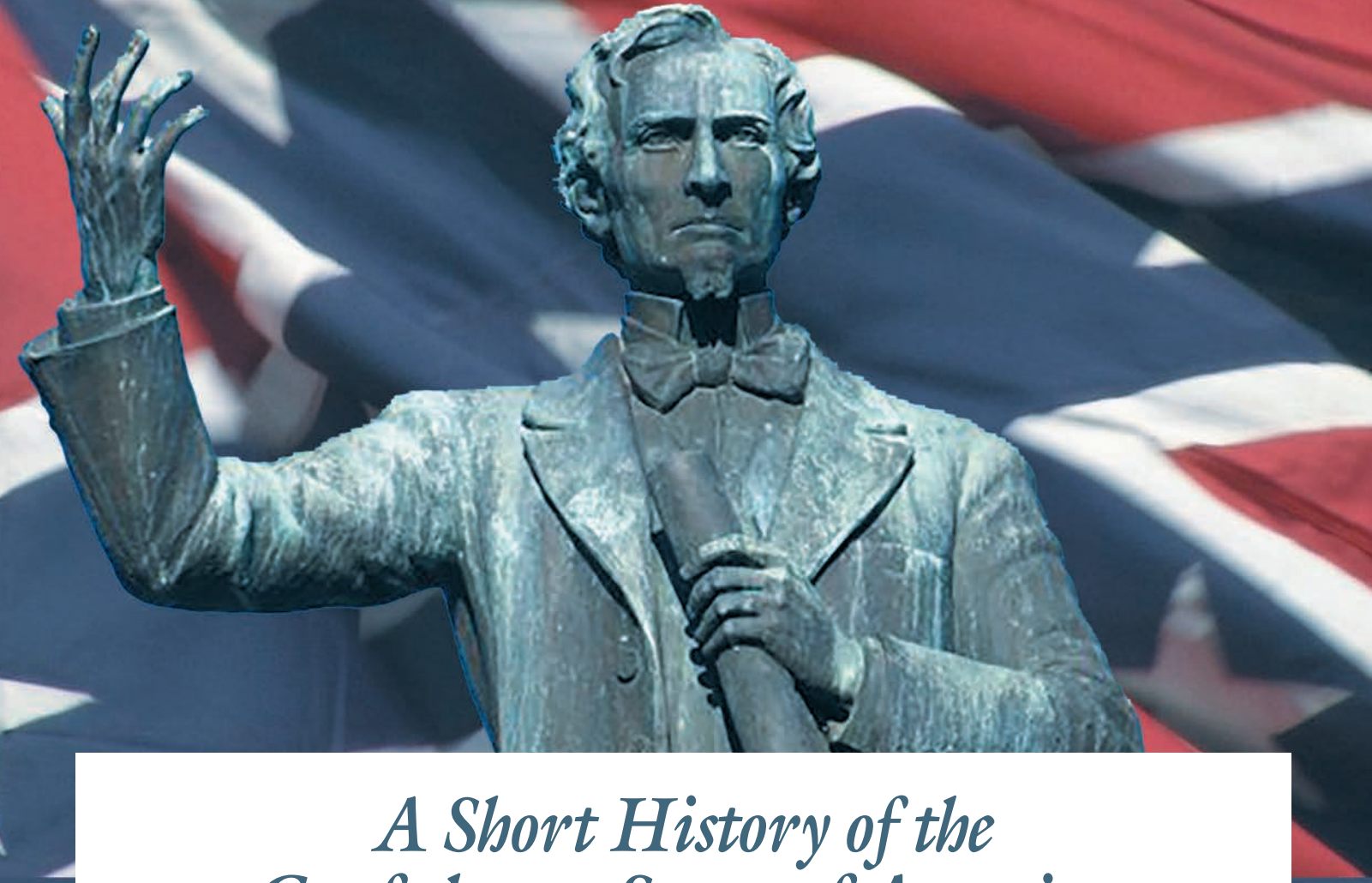
Stalin's War
A New History of WWII

Prize-winning historian Sean McMeekin reveals how Stalin—not Hitler—was the driving force of World War II in this major new history. WWII endures in the popular imagination as a heroic struggle between good and evil, with villainous Hitler driving events. But Hitler was not in power when the conflict erupted in Asia—and he was dead before it ended. His armies did not fight in multiple theaters, did not span the Eurasian continent, and he did not inherit any of the spoils of war. Those belonged to Stalin.



Drawing on new research in Soviet, European and U.S. archives, *Stalin's War* revolutionizes our understanding of this global conflict by moving its epicenter to the east. McMeekin shows the war that emerged in Europe in 1939 was the one Stalin wanted, not Hitler. So, too, did the Pacific war of 1941-1945 fulfill Stalin's goal of unleashing a war between Japan and the "Anglo-Saxon" capitalist powers he viewed as his ultimate adversary.

McMeekin also reveals the extent to which Soviet Communism was rescued by the self-defeating strategy of America and Britain via Lend-Lease aid. This unreciprocated American generosity gave Stalin's armies the mobile striking power to conquer most of Eurasia, from Berlin to Peking. Hardback, 864 pages, #927, ***$40*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-4:30 ET. NOTE: McMeekin is not an advocate for Adolf Hitler and accepts all of the claims of the Holocaust without question.

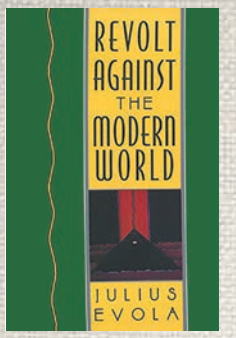


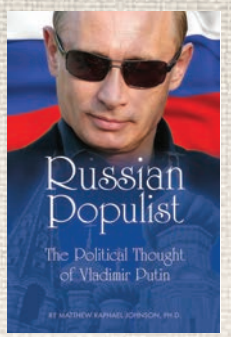
A Short History of the Confederate States of America

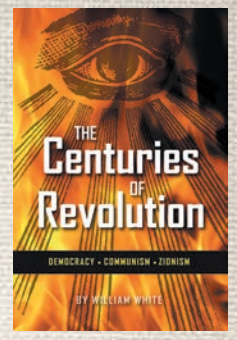
Written by the man who was at the very center of the CSA and who held its highest office, this remarkable history written by Jefferson Davis tells the story of the rebel republic from its very beginning to its bitter end. It is not an exhaustive story of the War between the States, but rather the events of those times as experienced by Davis. The author deals with the fundamental questions which caused the rupture: the issue of states' rights, slavery and the usurpation of the U.S. Constitution. Although he denies that slavery was the real cause of the war, he does readily admit that the constitutionally guaranteed right of individual states to practice slavery was the fundamental constitutional issue over which the division came. The author shows that the Confederacy was adhering to the actual letter of the original U.S. Constitution, and this was doubtless an important reason why he was never brought to trial, as opponents feared he would prove this point in court.

The majority of the book then describes the tumultuous events from 1861 to 1865 as he experienced them: the decision to open hostilities, the total unpreparedness of the South for a war of any sort, the reports from the front lines of the decisive turning point battles, and much more. Along the way he deals with many of the long-mythologized aspects of the Confederacy: the truth around the alleged use of Black slaves to fight for the CSA, the truth behind the "Fort Pillow Massacre," the tough wartime decisions and much more.

An extremely valuable historical document for anyone interested in a first-hand account of the CSA from the president himself. Although titled a "short" history, it is anything but. Now completely reset in crystal-clear text with 203 brand new footnotes and annotations explaining personalities and events to the present-day reader plus 67 new and ultra-rare illustrations and photographs. Softcover, 552 pages, #921, *$26* plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-4:30 ET or visit www.BarnesReview.com.







Nationalist Thought

Revolt Against the Modern World: Politics, Religion, and Social Order in the Kali Yuga

With uncompromising intensity, Julius Evola analyzes the spiritual and cultural malaise at the heart of Western civilization and all that passes for progress in the modern world. The revolt advocated by Evola does not resemble the protests of liberals or conservatives. His criticisms are not limited to exposing the mindless nature of consumerism, the march of progress, the rise of technocracy or the dominance of individualism, although these subjects come under his scrutiny. Rather, he attempts to trace the remote causes and processes that have exercised corrosive influence on what he considers to be the higher values, ideals, beliefs and codes of conduct—the world of tradition—that are at the foundation of Western civilization and described in the myths and literature of the Indo Europeans. At every turn Evola challenges the reader's most cherished assumptions about fundamental aspects of modern life. Hardback, 412 pages, #915, *$30*.

The Burning Souls: A Poetic Memoir

Born to a Belgian family in 1906, Leon Degrelle rose to prominence as a newspaper editor and head of the anti-Communist *Parti Rexiste*. Following the German occupation of Belgium, Degrelle and his party loyalists enlisted in the *Wehrmacht*-organized Walloon Legion to aid in the liberation of the peoples of the Soviet Republics. After the fall of Berlin, Degrelle escaped to Spain, where he was safeguarded by Francisco Franco. *The Burning Souls* is Degrelle's reflection on his experiences and on the soul—part poetry but mostly memoir. He traces his journey, from his idyllic childhood to the steppes of Russia, not just as a physical journey, but as a spiritual trial. He instructs us that to give oneself completely to service of a transcendent ideal is what is required to overcome spiritual malaise. Softcover, 112 pages, #901, *$19*.

José Antonio Primo de Rivera: Anthology of Speeches and Quotes

José Antonio Primo de Rivera was a Spanish parliamentarian and martyr. Son of Gen. Miguel Primo de Rivera, leader of Spain from 1923-30, Rivera founded the Falange Española in 1933. The Falange swelled in numbers as the violence of the Second Spanish Republic grew. Supporters of the Popular Front, the governing party, waged a campaign of terror against Spanish Nationalists, highlighted by the imprisonment, show-trial and execution of Primo de Rivera in 1936. Subsequently, the Falange joined the insurrection against the Republic and would merge with other right-wing parties to form Spain's Pan-Nationalist Party. It would go on to hold power for nearly four decades. This English-language anthology of José Antonio's speeches and quotations has been out of print since the publishing house was dissolved by the Spanish state in 1984. Softcover, 144 pages, #912, *$14*.

Russian Populist: The Political Thought of Vladimir Putin

By Matthew Raphael Johnson, Ph.D. With high rates of economic growth, military and police reform and a concerted attack on official corruption, Vladimir Putin has become an influential populist leader and a significant figure in global nationalism, non-alignment and multipolarity. Here are the programs and the thinking that have allowed that to happen at a pace that has astonished the world. Read of Putin's outlook on foreign policy, the economy, Christian culture, the Russian people, history and more. Never before has a book like this on Putin been published, and you will not see one like it in the anti-Russian West. Can Putin's policies be applied to other faltering nations? Find out. Softcover, 178 pages, #630, *$25*.

War Is a Racket

By Gen. Smedley Butler. This anti-war speech by the two-time Congressional Medal of Honor recipient exposes the massive war profits that benefit the few at the expense of the many. Throughout his distinguished career in the Marines, Butler demonstrated that true patriotism does not mean blind allegiance to bad government policies. Instead, true patriotism requires that you review every decision made by your higher ups. Sections include: War is a Racket; Who Makes the Profits?; Who Pays the Bills?; How to Smash this Racket; and To Hell with War! Softcover booklet, 40 pages, #589, *$5*.

The Centuries of Revolution: Democracy, Communism and Zionism

Author and imprisoned activist William A. White has stepped forward with an unsettling—but highly readable and consistently fascinating—exposé of the dark forces behind world subversion that have worked relentlessly on virtually every front to forcibly transform traditional European and American culture for the benefit of the financial and political power of the organized Jewish community. Democracy, Communism and Zionism are the tools used to wreak their global mayhem and, believe it or not, they are very similar systems in many ways. Softcover, 200 pages, #617, *$25*.

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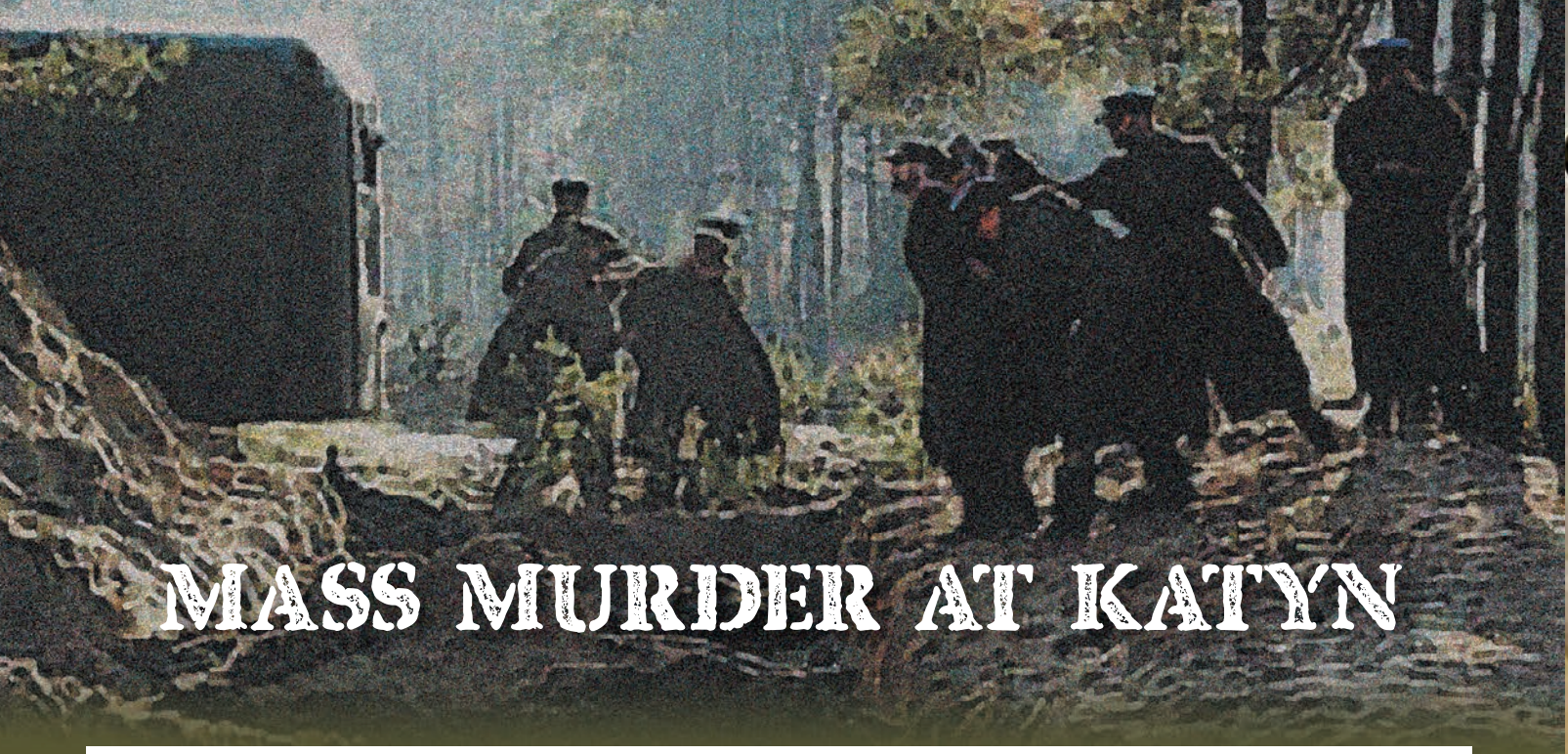
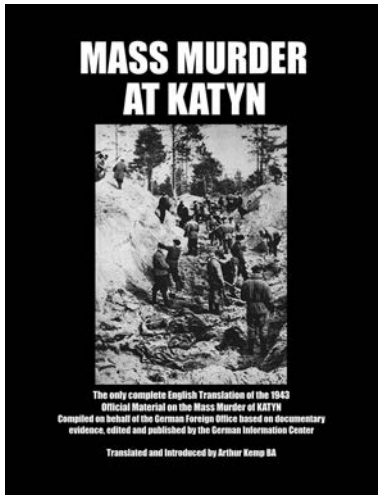


MASS MURDER AT KATYN

Here is the first-ever full English translation of the complete forensic report by the German government detailing the mass murder of Polish officers and officials by the Soviet Union's secret police in the Katyn Forest, originally published in 1943.

Dismissed as "propaganda" and ignored for nearly 50 years, this report was completely accurate, and, if anything, an understatement of the murderous nature of Soviet Bolshevism. The meticulous report starts with an overview of the basic facts surrounding the discovery of the mass graves and then produces a series of eyewitness accounts of the captive Poles being transported to the site of the executions.


MASS MURDER
AT KATYN
The only complete English Translation of the 1943
Official Material on the Mass Murder of KATYN
Compiled on behalf of the German Foreign Office based on documentary
evidence, edited and published by the German Information Center
Translated and Introduced by Arthur Kemp BA

Next, the reader is given a thorough account of the environment and its effect upon buried bodies—this establishes the time of death beyond question—before providing a series of postmortem studies on the bodies. These postmortem reports—carried out by an unbiased international team of doctors, overseen by the Red Cross and Allied prisoners of war brought in to observe proceedings—revealed that the victims had all been executed by single shots to the back of the head—a merciless and brutal way to individually execute the thousands of victims discovered in the mass graves.

It also provides a full copy of the major exchanges between the International Red Cross and other parties on the matter, while the next section details the Allied response to the revelations, which in summary consisted of a pretence that the murders had not taken place, or, if they had, that they had been committed by the Germans. The report then provides a full list of the names of the victims the postmortem investigations were able to identify and ends with a complete photographic record of the mass graves, the postmortems, and the items recovered from the scene.

The Communist atrocity at Katyn—downplayed and often ignored by the media—was a turning point in the propaganda war of not only World War II, but also of all post-war propaganda—because it was the Soviet Union's desire for revenge over National Socialist Germany's exposure of the Katyn massacre which led to the first "mass genocide" allegations against the Nazis following the capture of the German concentration camps in Poland.

This report has only ever been partially translated into English before. This first-ever full translation contains the complete original text and all 83 original photographs. It also includes 18 new footnotes, in addition to the document's original footnotes, explaining events and details to the present-day reader.

In addition, it contains a brand-new introduction which, drawing upon post-war documentation and evidence, provides a complete background to the events at Katyn, including the full extent of the murders which was not available to the Germans in 1943.

* This is not a "photocopy" but a high-quality digital reproduction made from a rare and expensive original.

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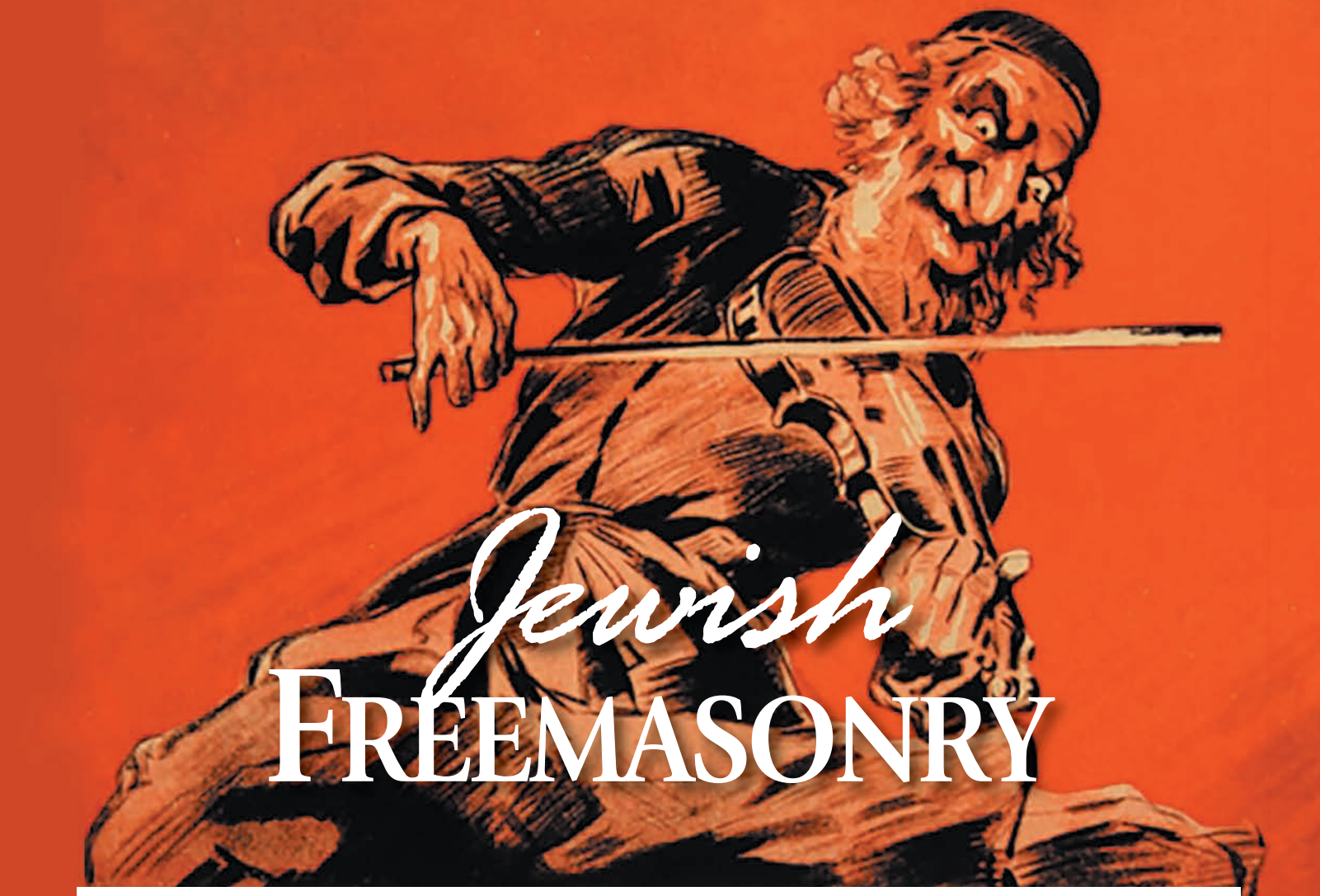
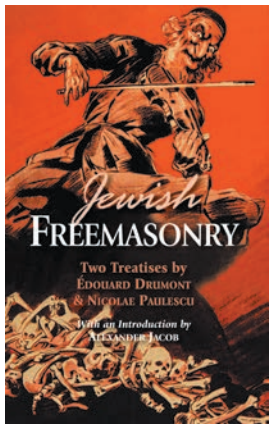


Jewish Freemasonry

By Édouard Drumont & Nicolae Paulescu
Introduction by Dr. Alexander Jacob



The two principal anti-Masonic texts presented in this edition shed some light on the Jewish origins and ambitions of the Freemasonic organization. The first of the texts is taken from the French journalist Édouard Drumont's famous work on the Jews *La France Juive: Essai d'histoire contemporain*, 2 vols. (1886) while the second is from the Romanian scientist and political activist Nicolae Paulescu's *The Hospital, the Koran, the Talmud, the Kahal and Freemasonry* (1913). Both authors discuss the contrast between the "Jewish character" of the Masonic ethos and the social doctrines of the Catholic Church. The authors allege a prime goal of Masonry has always been to replace Christianity as a political force in the West. And, while the Church has a commitment to charity and social harmony, the authors insist the Freemasons show a complete contempt for those in poverty and a core desire to weaken Christianity across the world.

The introduction to this edition is by Dr. Alexander Jacob, whose scholarly publications include *De Naturae Natura: A Study of Idealistic Conceptions of Nature and the Unconscious*, *Indo-European Mythology and Religion: Essays*, *Nobilitas: A Study of European Aristocratic Philosophy from Ancient Greece to the Early 20th Century*, and *Richard Wagner on Tragedy, Christianity and the State: Three Essays*. He has also produced several English-language editions of European conservative thinkers like Houston Stewart Chamberlain, Edgar Julius Jung, Charles Maurras and Jean-François Thiriart.

Order *Jewish Freemasonry*—softcover, 136 pages, #928, **$15** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S.—from The Barnes Review, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-4:30 ET or visit www.BarnesReview.com. Published by TBR.

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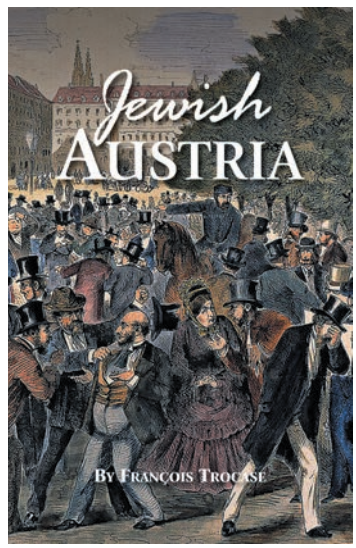
Jewish Austria

This is the abridged 1942 edition—completely re-set and illustrated—by Léon de Poncins of François Trocase's remarkable 1899 study of the end of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. *Jewish Austria* provides a crucial insight into the role played by one alien group in the collapse of this venerable Catholic empire at the heart of Europe. More focused than Édouard Drumont's extensive historic survey *La France Juive* (1886), Trocase's work presents an objective and detailed analysis of the economic and social conditions of the Austrian Empire in its last days. Poncins' readable edition of Trocase's thorough investigation of the *modus operandi* of Jewry continues to have an urgent relevance to the socio-economic and political conditions of contemporary Western states. This 97-page book regularly sells for $12.50, but can be yours FREE when you renew your U.S.A. TBR subscription for $56! Call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077, Mon.-Thu. 9-4:30 ET or mail form below to TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. See other renewal offers at www.BarnesReview.com.



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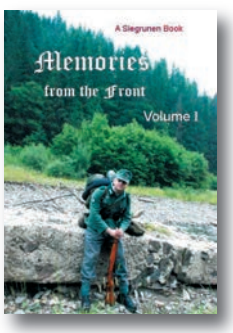
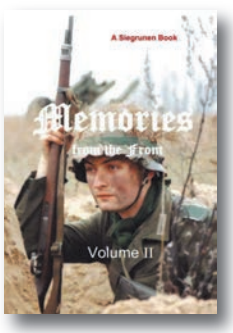
Memories & Images from the Front

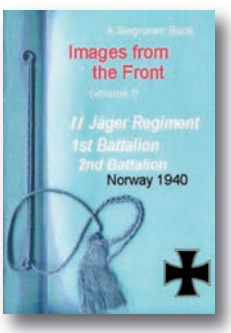
What was the war like for the common soldier —the regular guy in the *Wehrmacht*?

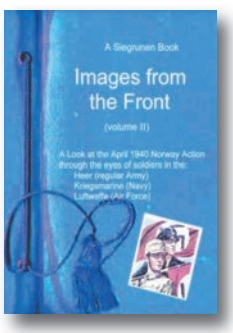
MEMORIES FROM THE FRONT





IMAGES FROM THE FRONT





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Bringing History Into Accord With the Facts in the Tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

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July / August 2022 ❖ Volume XXVIII ❖ Number 4

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4 Despite his unpopularity, Judah P. Benjamin rose to the highest ranks of the Confederate government. One of the first Jews to gain such influence in America, intrigue and controversy have surrounded this mysterious figure. Marc Roland provides some much-needed clarity on Benjamin, offering evidence that he may have been an agent of the international bankers.

Bible Bill: Monetary Populist

By Mark Anderson

18 Author Mark Anderson highlights the background and career of Canadian populist William Aberhart, a little-known yet extremely influential figure in the political history of Canada. Aberhart was a champion of sound money, social credit and other populist policies that benefitted the working and productive classes, and was a fierce critic of the parasitic banking establishment.

Robert DePugh & the Origins of the Militia Movement

By Rémi Tremblay

26 Citizens uniting and organizing to form militias is as American as apple pie, as any honest student of American history knows. The modern militia and survivalist movement trace their origins to a bold and uncompromising man named Robert DePugh, who founded the Minutemen in 1961. Recognizing the dangers of Communism, DePugh rallied thousands of people in the cause against this scourge.

Jewish Involvement in the Communist Revolution

By John Wear, J.D.

36 Radical Jewish activists, political instigators, and criminals were the main protagonists of the "Russian" revolution, which overthrew the tzar, resulting in the brutal murder of the royal family and millions of Gentiles. John Wear highlights and documents the overwhelming evidence that Jews played the leading role in this tragedy, using a variety of sources.

Tibet and the Great White Tzar

By Matthew Raphael Johnson, Ph.D.

46 Rumors among the peoples of the Far East of a "Great White Tzar" are legendary. Could the former tzars, or perhaps the current political leadership of Russia, fulfill this ancient prophesy? In this issue, TBR investigates this fascinating and little-known topic.

Henry Herskovitz and the Battle for Free Speech

Interview by John Friend

52 A courageous activist has been on the frontlines of the battle for the First Amendment for years. As Henry Herskovitz explains, if Americans cannot openly discuss the most taboo topics in the world—such as the power of the Jewish lobby or the "Jewish Holocaust"—free speech is dead.

Albert Einstein: Was He a Genius of a Fraud?

By John Wear, J.D.

60 TBR dissects one of history's most iconic intellectuals and scientists of the modern era: Albert Einstein. Lionized by the mainstream academic and media establishment, there is much more to the Einstein story than the Court Historians would have us believe.

The Infiltration & Subversion of the Catholic Church

By Mike Mains

68 First-time TBR contributor Mike Mains offers a concise overview of the Communist-led subversion of the traditional Catholic Church, which has crippled one of the bedrocks of Western civilization. Drawing from a variety of sources, Stone exposes the plot.

The Allies' Surrender Policy

By John Wear, J.D.

72 The Western Allies' demand of unconditional surrender by Germany at the end of WWII led to one of the worst genocides in modern history, resulting in the entirely unnecessary deaths of millions of innocent people.

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The Barnes Review was founded in 1994 by Willis A. Carto and has been publishing without interruption for the past 28 years.

PERSONAL FROM THE EDITOR

Peace—Not Perpetual War

In our last issue, we focused on the still-ongoing war in Ukraine and warned that atrocity tales coming out of war zones always need to be examined carefully. As it turns out, many of the claims of atrocities by Russian forces in Ukraine have turned out to be outright lies. Since our last issue, for instance, the Ukrainian parliament, the Verkhovna Rada, removed Lyudmila Denisova, the parliament's commissioner for human rights, from her post. According to *Newsweek* magazine: "The move to dismiss Denisova came after outrage about the wording used in public reports about alleged sexual assaults committed by Russians, as well as the alleged dissemination in those reports of unverified information. … Ukrainian media outlets and journalists signed an open letter in which they requested that reports concerning rape and sexual assault be 'published with caution,' particularly when involving children, according to an English translation." The letter also cautioned, "[Unverified accusations of rape] cannot serve as illustrative material to inflame the emotions of the audience."

In another development, there are reports from Russian officials of fanatical Ukrainian paramilitary fighters shooting surrendering Ukrainian soldiers as they try to lay down their arms. The message is clear: "Fight to the death or be executed." The Russian Ministry of Defense issued the following statement: "In recent weeks, incidents involving the shooting of Ukrainian servicemen in the back by 'nationalist' units have become more frequent in areas of military operations." In one instance, the Russians say, Ukrainian "servicemen with white flags began moving toward Russian positions. At that moment, a Ukrainian nationalist 'barrier unit' arrived at the stronghold in armored vehicles and opened crossfire in the back on the servicemen of the 54th Brigade of the Ukrainian Armed Forces."

The reality of the situation on the battlefield is so dire for Ukrainian troops, many military experts believe the Ukrainian Army cannot survive much longer. The best thing for Ukraine to do is end this war by coming to some agreement with Russia. Of course, no one wants to reward Putin for invading Ukraine, but the sooner this war ends—whether it results in the ceding of Ukrainian territory or not—the better it will be for the world and the people of Ukraine. Tens of thousands of people have died, cultural sites have been bombed to rubble and economic and agricultural activity has completely halted in areas of Ukraine. Due to Volodymyr Zelensky's insistence on fighting a much more powerful foe—and trying to drag Western European nations and the U.S. into the fray—the entire world has for months been but one miscalculated military decision or one false-flag attack away from a serious escalation of the hostilities that could forever alter the world in which we live—perhaps even destroy it.

It's time to end this war, not keep sending more advanced weapons to Ukraine merely to extend the conflict for as long as possible, simply to preoccupy and weaken Russia. Though we have a great admiration for the tenacity and patriotism of the Ukrainian people, peace and stability is the best option for Ukraine and the rest of the world.

This incredibly stupid and tragic war between ethnic brothers must end. The White race has suffered enough from these kinds of fratricidal conflicts. In the end, it is only arms makers, warmongers, bankers and power-mad politicians who profit from them. ❖

—Paul Angel, Executive Editor

The Sanctions Siege on Honest History

It is a comforting self-delusion that whatever the faults of our own society exist, at least they are not as harsh as they are in lesser nations. Today, however, restrictions on book printing in particular are almost as stringent as those in the old Soviet Union. Those who dare to wriggle out of the birdcage of orthodoxy know this is true. Say the "wrong" thing and you're done.

It is clear that the war for hearts and minds is stepping up apace. A Russian journalist attending a press seminar in St. Petersburg told her audience that journalists today are "soldiers of information," the emphasis being placed on the term "soldiers." The culprit (or at least one of them) is identified by former CIA Director William Colby: "The CIA owns everyone of any significance in the major media." Even so, the media barons of the globalist West are desperately seeking ways to counter the growing threat from the conservative right, which is making good use of alternative media. Until they do find a solution, then the old ways of crude propaganda must suffice.

When, on an irrational impulse, I scan mainstream media in Europe, I shake my head in disbelief that there are folks who still believe what they read from these "news" outlets. I recall a court case in which an unscrupulous door-to-door salesman explained to the magistrates that he targeted clients who placed figures of gnomes and elves in their gardens. "They believe anything," the scammer explained. Today's devious salesmen might find it profitable to target those who as diligently place their trust in the Court Historians who propagate what I call the "Palace Media."

Will any transition of influence from mainstream to alternative media make a difference? It should. As the Russian legislator Dmitry Vyatkin surmised, "Most sites on the internet have an audience that significantly exceeds the coverage of traditional media."

He appears to echo the words of the audacious journalist Julian Assange who famously said: "This generation is burning the mass media to the ground. We are reclaiming our rights to world history." For such outrageous temerity, the intrepid Australian whistleblower languishes in Her Majesty's notorious Belmarsh Prison in England which serves as a staging point for an end-of-life story in something akin to America's Guantanamo Bay. The nimble-footed American whistleblower Edward Snowden wisely did a runner—to Vladimir Putin's Russia.

Do the Western regimes have a strategy to combat the growing influence of alternative media? A solution was proposed by former Ugandan President Idi Amin who did things his way. "We guarantee freedom of speech. We do not guarantee freedom after speech." One presumes a round of applause to that succinct riposte from Europe's parliaments and congresses.

It is a sobering thought that post-WWII generations enjoy far less access to real history than did their parents. As George Orwell warned, real history is being removed and replaced by fake history.

The mainstream strategy to thwart the rising thirst for true history is to sanction publishing houses that publish the works of dissident authors, exclude all but negative coverage of the Revisionist sector in mainstream media, and introduce ambiguous legislation like "the war on domestic terror," and, simultaneously, deny access to conventional cash-transaction resources to dissident authors and the political right.

Aware of a further tightening up by Amazon, I fully anticipated my dozen or so World War II-related Revisionist titles to follow the similar politically incorrect books that Amazon had previously removed. What I didn't expect was the swift obliteration of the entire library of our publishing house—novels (both crime and romantic), African epics, maritime interests, Russian history and my vast poetry collection. You see, Russia et al. are not the only victims of economic warfare.

In all, I had more than 50 titles wiped out in the push of a button. Thankfully, The Barnes Review is offering me an alternative. ❖

—Michael Walsh, TBR Contributing Editor

RESPONSE: We have great sympathy for authors like Mike, who has spent his entire career trying to put out uncensored news and history from a viewpoint at odds with the news and history industrial complex. Mike is not alone. TBR has seen its Kindle and Amazon print accounts closed, printers cancel on us and credit card processing deleted on four occasions. That being said, dozens of authors have approached TBR in the past year with similar stories. This is why TBR is now setting up its own book printing division—just for banned books. Many of these authors relied on the big politically correct print-on-demand printers. Unfortunately, a large number of authors have not prepared their own print files and are back at square one. Others have their printing files and we will now be able to have TBR print these banned books immediately. If you are interested in helping TBR bypass the "cancellation network," email Paul Angel at Paul@BarnesReview.org or call 202-547-5586, Mon.-Thu. 9-4:30 if you have had a book canceled or want to offer assistance with this vital business venture.

Judah P. Benjamin

Rothschild Agent in the Confederacy

Suppressed facts and new information demonstrate that the Rothschild banking dynasty had an influential agent in a key position of power in the Confederacy

By Marc Roland

Perhaps no celebrity assassination is more beset with controversy and, therefore, uncertainty, than the murder of Abraham Lincoln on April 14, 1865 at Ford's Theatre in Washington, D.C. Questioning its official narrative, even today, will get alternative researchers dismissed as "conspiracy nuts" by the jealous guardians of consensus history, despite many lingering doubts.

The greatest of these doubts, had it been verified and publicly exposed 157 years ago, could very well have prompted the United States to declare war against England, if not spoil forever after our relations with that nation. We would not have pulled her chestnuts out of the fire in World War I, nor even World War II, but left the British to twist in the wind before Kaiser Wilhelm's submarines or Adolf Hitler's bombers.

In short, a timely, thorough exposure of the men behind John Wilkes Booth would have utterly and radically altered the subsequent history of Western civilization up to the present day. The real tragedy lies in its documentation, delayed so long after the fact, more than one-and-a-half centuries following the internationally disastrous consequences unleashed on Easter Friday, 1865. The roots of that infamous murder went back 83 years earlier, to America's unexpected triumph in her War for Independence. It was a humiliating defeat for English imperialists they could not tolerate, and meant to avenge 31 years later, when they marched into Washington, D.C. to burn the nation's capital during the War of 1812.

Judah P. Benjamin was a U.S. Senator (La.), and an attorney general and secretary of war for Jefferson Davis and the Confederacy. He was the first unconverted Jew to hold a cabinet-level position in U.S. history. He was also a wealthy planter and slaveowner.

Punishment was swift in coming, however, when they lost 2,037 Royal Grenadiers to Gen. Andrew Jackson's 71 casualties in his sweeping victory at the Battle of New Orleans. Over the next four-and-a-half decades, British resentment continued to simmer, while London's political and financial elite looked for any opportunity to bring down the up-and-coming Yanks. Acute disappointment and rage likewise echoed throughout Europe's House of Rothschild, when its wire-pulling financiers had their puppet-

A mid-19th century cartoon from the British humor magazine *Punch* satirizes Uncle Sam as a "modern Moses" parting the seas of oppression and intolerance. Sam stands upon a boulder, welcoming hordes of unhandsome "Israelite" immigrants to the American "Promised Land"—a characterization antebellum Southerners found less amusing than distressing, particularly in their major cities, like Charlotte, North Carolina, with the largest Jewish community in the United States.

strings to the colonies cut by the sword of our revolution.

"The brains and wealth of all countries will go to North America," they lamented in their public mouthpiece, the *Times of London*. "That government must be destroyed, or it will destroy every monarchy on the globe."[1]

When asked why his newly born republic had gone to war against the British Empire, Benjamin Franklin responded tersely, "To free ourselves from the bankers."[2] He obviously referenced the Bank of England, itself beholden to the much larger House of Rothschild.

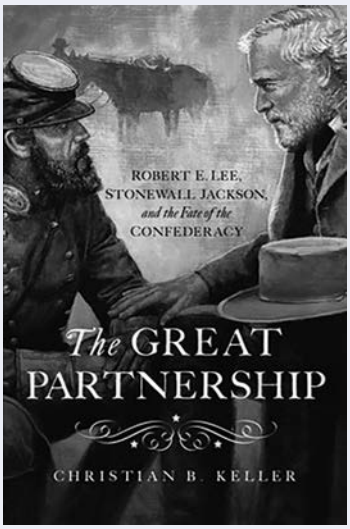
The divisive issue of "states' rights," culminating in President Lincoln's armed aggression against the South, opened a wedge for foreign imperialists and their Rothschild moneylenders to pry apart and indebt our country.[3] Their support for the Confederacy had nothing whatsoever to do with the high ideals of liberty, independence or patriotism, which motivated the Confederate rebels. It was merely an opportunistic pretense for winning economic power over and revenge against a whole people, regardless of their statehood, which meant nothing to the likes of Lionel Rothschild, then the head of the notorious House of Rothschild, in London.

In *Judah P. Benjamin: The Jewish Confederate*, biographer Eli Evans writes of "the wish of the British to see America divided into two nations."[4]

"Although stressing the importance of backing the South," Xaviant Haze explains in *The Suppressed History of American Banking*, "the Rothschilds also backed the North and hoped for a long war and an eventual stalemate. They fanned the sparks of war, knowing that they would reap a golden harvest once they divided the country in half. They foresaw no other conclusion than the American government begging them for financial help, which, in turn, the only solution they'd offer would be another rechartering of a Rothschild-owned central bank."[5]

"I am satisfied," wrote John Slidell, the Confederate States of America (CSA) representative in England, that England "desires an indefinite prolongation of the war until the North shall be entirely exhausted and broken down. Nothing can exceed the selfishness of British statesmen, except wretched hypocrisy."[6]

When, after suffering military reversals at Gettysburg and Atlanta, mo-



The Great Partnership: Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, and the Fate of the Confederacy

By Christian Keller. The story of the unique relationship between Lee and Jackson, two leaders who chiseled a strategic path forward against the odds and almost triumphed. Why were Lee and Jackson so successful in their partnership in trying to win the war for the South? What was it about their styles, friendship, even their faith, that cemented them together into a fighting machine that consistently won despite often overwhelming odds against them? *The Great Partnership* has the power to change how we think about Confederate strategic decision-making and the value of personal relationships among senior leaders responsible for organizational survival. It has been over two decades since any author attempted a joint study of the two generals. Softcover, 368 pages, #914, *$18* plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-4:30 ET or purchase at www.BarnesReview.com.

rale across the South was on the verge of collapse, the Rothschild's chief agent there concocted a last-ditch scheme for dividing and disempowering the United States. Accordingly, Judah P. Benjamin ordered Booth to simultaneously liquidate President Lincoln, Vice President Andrew Johnson and Secretary of State William Seward. Eradicating the top Union leadership in one chop was intended to discourage further prosecution of a war that had already claimed more than 360,000 Northern lives, while putting new backbone into the Confederate cause.

On the contrary, Evans concludes: "No court of law, no reliable document, no unperjured testimony, no responsible investigation, no respectable witness ever proved any link. … Benjamin was responsible for the link that lent an impression of validity to the charges against him."[7] In point of fact, "no court of law" would dare touch evidence incriminating the Confederacy's former secretary of state for fear of unleashing an American pogrom against the Jews and/or sparking a new conflict against the British Empire—something Union armed forces, drained after four years of Civil War, would be incapable of effectively carrying out.

Anti-Semitism, virtually unknown on either side of the Mason-Dixon Line before 1861, abruptly flourished during the War Between the States. The best-known example was Ulysses S. Grant's General Order No. 11 of December 17, 1862:

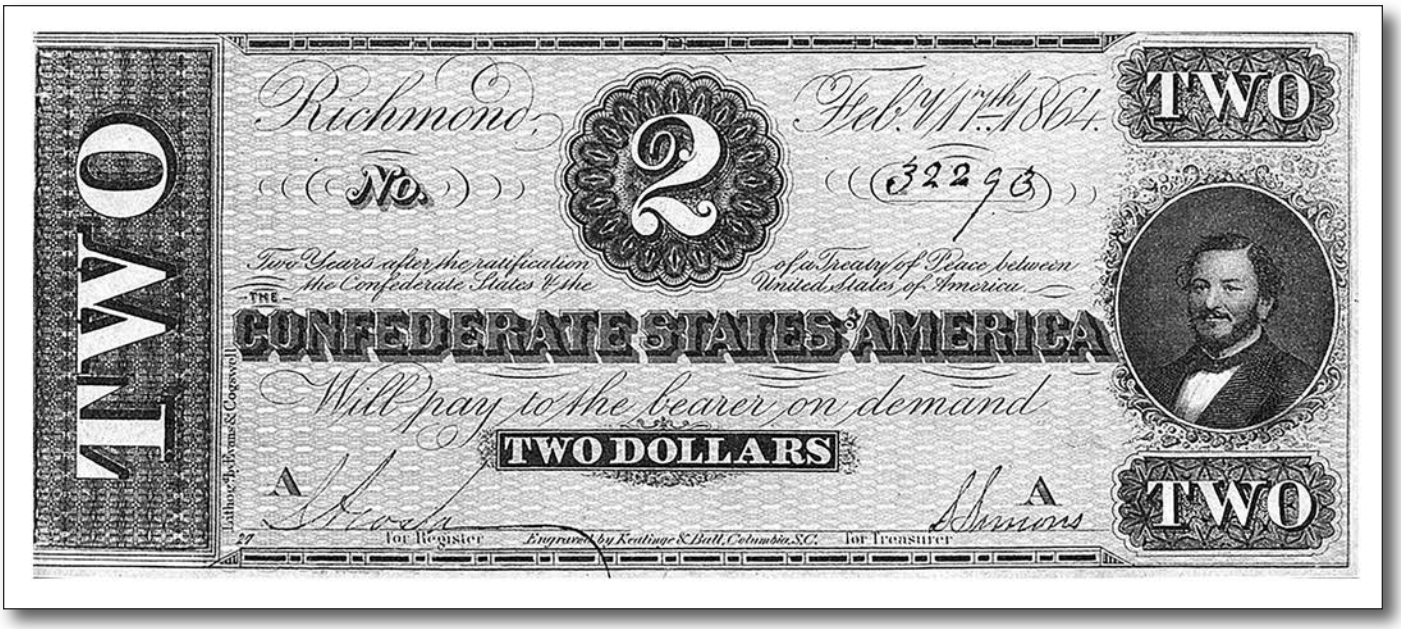
> The Israelites especially should be kept out. The Jews seem to be a privileged class that can travel anywhere. If not permitted to buy cotton themselves, they will act as agents for someone else, who will be at a military post with a treasury agent to receive cotton and pay for it in treasury notes, which the Jew will buy up at an agreed rate, paying gold. Jews, as a class, violating every regulation of trade established by the Treasury Department and also department orders, are hereby expelled from the department [of Tennessee] within 24 hours from the receipt of this order.[8]

Modern historians pretend that Grant was a lone exception to Union sympathies for "the Israelites." But even the North's most prominent Jewish leader, Rabbi Isaac Wise, agreed that "the Jews must leave because they interfere with a branch of military business."[9] Another religious figure of national prominence, Methodist minister and the former governor of Tennessee, William Gannaway Brownlow, told skeptics of Grant's order, "It is useless to disguise the fact that 19 out of every 20 cases brought to light of all this smuggling turns out to be the work of certain circumscribed Jews." Sen. Henry Wilson of Massachusetts went further to warn how "you will have every curbstone Jew broker and the class of men who fatten upon public calamity [the Civil War and its aftermath] using all their influence to depreciate the credit of the government."

Anti-Semitism was virtually unknown on either side of the Mason-Dixon Line before 1861 and the War Between the States.

The postwar period, he said, would be "a contest between those curbstone brokers, the Jew brokers, the money changers, and the men who speculate in stocks, and the productive, toiling men of the country."[10]

For decades before the war, Jews were welcomed throughout the South. Charleston, South Carolina had the largest Jewish community in the United States and a reputation for re-



The appearance of Judah P. Benjamin's portrait on a $2 Confederate bill was commonly regarded as an exercise in Jewish "chutzpah" (arrogance), given his general unpopularity among Southerners, especially in the state of Virginia.

ligious tolerance. But, with increasing immigration, their public perception began to deteriorate. "The German Jews who had flooded into the South in the 1850s," Evans writes, "were highly visible, peddling all over the South. They spoke English with an accent and actually went to the cabins of free Negroes to sell their trinkets. [Such behavior] only confirmed to the Gentiles the foreign and exotic nature of the Jews. Men who act like strangers would be treated that way."[11]

Their early peculiarities seemed harmless in themselves, until wartime conditions allowed these same trinket peddlers to suddenly flourish as the smugglers and "curbstone brokers" expelled by Gen. Grant from Tennessee. "Who are our capitalists at the present time?" asked the editor of *Southern Punch* magazine. "The dirty, greasy Jew peddler, who might be seen with a pack on his back, a year or two since, bowing and cringing even to Negro servants, now struts with the air of a millionaire."[12] Virginia's *Examiner* lamented how the Jews "have flocked here as vultures and birds of passage," before observing: "One has but to walk through the streets and stores of Richmond to get an impression of the vast number of unkempt Israelites in our marts."[13] Evans recounts how "an Associated Press writer in New Orleans urged that Jews in the South be 'exterminated'."[14]

> For decades before the Civil War, Jews were welcomed throughout the South.

It was with alarm, then, that Southerners were taken by unpleasant surprise when, in March 1862, Jefferson Davis promoted Judah P. Benjamin as the secretary of state for the Confederacy. Sallie Ann Brock Putnam, a Richmond diarist, recorded at the time, "this act on the part of the president, in defiance of public opinion, was considered as unwise, arbitrary and a reckless risking of his reputation and popularity. ... [Benjamin] was ever afterwards unpopular in the Confederacy, and particularly in Virginia."[15]

Henry Foote, a popular journalist and orator for the Southern cause, "declared that he intended to propose to the Constitution so that no Jew will be allowed within 12 miles of the capital." But lack of majority Gentile support never stopped Benjamin from his inexorable climb to power.

In October 1864, with Davis absent on a trip to Tennessee, Benjamin heard that the British consul in Savannah had forbidden British subjects in the Confederate Army from being used against the United States. The secretary of state convened a cabinet meeting that expelled the remaining British consuls in Confederate-controlled territory, later notifying Davis by letter. Evans suggests that Benjamin's actions made him the Confederacy's acting president—the first (and unelected) Jewish president.[16]

Long before, he had imperceptibly become the South's *de facto* supreme

commander. Evans mentions how "Benjamin's rise to prominence and success abroad [arranging a French loan with the Jewish banker Emile Erlanger] created intense jealousies in the South on the part of those suffering at the hands of carpetbaggers and scalawags." In fact, Evans writes:

> The cabinet looked to Benjamin alone, not the secretary of the treasury or the president, to handle the negotiation, probably because of Benjamin's presumed connections with the Rothschilds [more on this below] and the Erlangers. After all, famous Jews were supposed to know each other, to speak a special language to one another [when the two men met privately, they conversed only in French, perhaps to confound eavesdroppers] and be involved in international intrigue [like negotiating the foreign funding of a rebellion].[17]

By then, Benjamin was so powerful, his portrait appeared on a $2 Confederate bill, not, as might be otherwise expected, the more appropriate likeness of Christopher Memminger, the CSA's Gentile secretary of the treasury. To achieve unappointed and, needless to add, unelected political primacy and illegally assuming control beyond the office of secretary of state, Benjamin took advantage of his nominal superior's ill health. Jefferson Davis suffered intensely from various illnesses over the course of his life. He had almost died from the same yellow fever that had taken his first bride, and suffered almost annually from fevers in the plantation years.

Evans details the debilitating health problems Davis faced:

> He himself described his physical condition just before the war as wasted by "protracted, violent disease." Varina [his wife] reported the persistence of illness during the war in her memoir—of his nerves throbbing, his need for rest to ease the headaches, and his decisions to "fast" at critical times to prevent abdominal pains. Part of his personality was to collapse and recover, then pull himself together in spite of his pain. The continuing pain was like having a secret. Severe and chronic illness psychologically deprives a person of control. Benjamin's administrative skills then were part of the disguise. It was the president's sporadic bouts with illness and overall poor health that projected Benjamin so powerfully into Confederate history.
>
> For long periods, and on subjects of varying levels of importance, Judah P. Benjamin acted in Davis's name, wrote speeches and dispatches for him, and presided over an occasional cabinet meeting. Generally, Benjamin served as his alter ego.[18]

A SISTER'S CONFESSION

Asia Booth Clarke, the sister of actor John Wilkes Booth, stated in her 1882 memoir that their father Junius Brutus Booth attended synagogue: "In the synagogue, he was known as a Jew, because he conversed with rabbis … and joined their worship in the Hebraic tongue. He read the Talmud, also, and strictly adhered to … its laws."

Benjamin served his alter ego and far beyond, as we have already seen. "Blaine [former speaker of the House, James G. Blaine] reflected the mood of the times, calling Benjamin the 'Mephistopheles of the rebellion, the brilliant, learned, sinister secretary of state.'"[19] Foote had already referred to Benjamin as "the Jewish puppeteer and the cause of the South's hardship."[20]

By early 1865, with Davis virtually incapacitated by ill health, Benjamin had finally attained the heights of power. But he was driving the Confederacy, over which he now exercised unlimited control, into defeat and destruction. "If the present state of things were to continue," Foote said, "the end of the war would probably find nearly all our property in the hands of Jewish shylocks."[21] Only the most extreme action, Benjamin was convinced, could reverse the dire situation in which he and the South now found themselves.

His earlier attempt to attack the town of St. Albans, Vermont from Canada, "conduct raids across the Great Lakes into the prison camps and free Confederate prisoners," plus a ludicrous attempt at burning New York City had been predictable fiascos. But he was given to hatching such unworkable fantasies. Benjamin's mid-20th century biographer Robert D. Meade concluded "he was given to quixotic enthusiasms, and was sometimes too cocksure of his knowledge."[22] Wiping out the Union's entire uppermost echelon in a single stroke accorded with his extremist thought processes outside politics or law practice. "The South was in such desperate straits," writes Evans, "that almost any proposition, no matter how preposterous, seemed to have merit"[23] — even assassination—perhaps especially assassination. Benjamin served additionally as the head of the Confederate secret service, responsible for covert operations behind enemy lines in the North. Benjamin thus had the means to organize and carry out assassinations. The apparent necessity of a supremely bold deed to stave off impending defeat was his motive. Famed actor John Wilkes Booth provided his opportunity.

But what evidence supports Ben-

An *Atlanta Herald* cartoon from the April 8, 1860 issue depicts the exodus of Gentiles "to the West" (bottom left), displaced by "persecuted' Jewish immigrants whipped out of Russia by a figure representing a tzar (right) all the way to New York—a.k.a, the "New Jerusalem." In the background can be seen signs for such businesses as Goldston Steinberg, Oppenheimer & Cohen, Moses Lazarus, Cohen Clothing, Aaron Levy & Co., Seligman & Co. Bankers and more. The figure in the center, who looks like a Hebraic Uncle Sam, holds a scroll that reads "Perseverance and Industry."

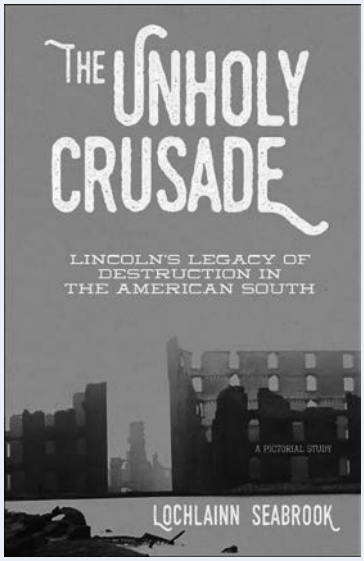
jamin's role as the mastermind behind the assassination of Abraham Lincoln? Was Booth just a triggerman, the pointed tip of conspiracy's long spear? "Benjamin's roots were not in public service," according to Evans, "but he grew into politics naturally through the law. He shared connections with the Jewish banking house of August Belmont in New York and the international contacts implicit in such friendships. Belmont [was] the New York banker who represented the Rothschild family."[24] This most influential of "international contacts" was a high-placed operative sent to New York specifically for the purpose of re-establishing the financial interests of his banking house in the New World. Anxious to mask his Jewish identity, "he changed his name from Schoenberg to Belmont upon landing in New York, in 1837," as revealed by that classic exposé of the Federal Reserve system, *The Creature from Jekyll Island*.

Haze explains how the Rothschilds "managed to get control of the banks in New York. This was thanks to their agent August Belmont who had decades' worth of banking experience behind him, as well as deep Rothschild connections. Another branch of the Rothschild tree, the Lehman family, got their start by smuggling arms to the South and cotton to the North, while fellow agent Salomon James Rothschild helped finance the Confederate Army."

Author G. Edward Griffin writes:

> August Belmont had placed large amounts of Rothschild money into the bonds of state-sponsored banks in the South. Those bonds, of course, had fallen in value to practically zero. As the war shifted in favor of the North, however, he began to buy up as many additional bonds as he could, pay but a few pennies on each dollar of face value. It was his plan to have the Union force the Southern states at the end of the war to honor all of their pre-war debt obligations—in full. That, of course, would have been a source of gigantic speculative profits to the Rothschilds.

When Lincoln refused Belmont's demand in writing, the president signed his own death warrant. The Rothschilds had become the world's



The Unholy Crusade: Lincoln's Legacy of Destruction in the American South

What is the true legacy of Lincoln's War? Historian Lochlainn Seabrook reveals in *The Unholy Crusade* that it was Lincoln's illegal, unnecessary, and merciless destruction of the South and her people. This book provides hundreds of 19th-century photos and drawings of the North's four-year demolition of Dixie, ranging from the ransacking and burning of thousands of private Southern homes and businesses to the bombing of countless mills, factories, trains, ships, roads, depots, forts, docks, bridges, communications, warehouses, churches, banks and even cemeteries. Southern libraries, universities, hospitals, livestock and even family pets were wantonly destroyed by Union troops as well. Also many incidents of the unlawful arrest, abuse, torture, rape, and murder of scores of innocent Southern civilians—of all ages and races. Why? What did this overt Yankee terrorism have to do with saving the country or emancipation? This emotionally powerful, lavishly illustrated book answers the question! Softcover, 216 pages, #925, *$15* plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-4:30 ET or purchase at www.BarnesReview.com.

preeminent banking power phenomenon by permitting nothing and no one to stand in their way. What was the life of one more Gentile, compared with all the millions of *goyim* killed in past, present, and future conflicts Belmont and his tribe provoked or, like America's Civil War, prolonged?

"Meanwhile," Griffin continues, "on the northern side of the Mason-Dixon Line, Belmont became the chief agent for the sale of Union bonds in England and France. … Profiting from war and placing money on both sides of the conflict were exactly the kinds of maneuvers for which the Rothschilds had become famous throughout Europe and were now practicing in America."[25]

From the moment Salomon de Rothschild referred to the Confederacy's secretary of state as "the greatest mind" in North America, Judah P. Benjamin was an agent of the fearsome bankers determined to reassert their economic domination over the United States.[26] With their plans threatened by Lincoln's proposed postwar clemency and planned national reunification, they ordered his murder. He "had been the South's only hope for mercy, amnesty and reconciliation," writes Evans. "Now, thousands of brave Confederate soldiers would suffer for this wild act of insanity. Vengeance would surely rule."[27] When Mary Todd Lincoln was told that her husband had died of his gunshot wound, she screamed, "Oh, that dreadful House!"[28]

Benjamin's treacherous acts, including the Lincoln assassination, were financed by "$900,000 [the equivalent today of roughly $16 million] in a combination of gold and English pounds," all care of the House of Rothschild and its Bank of England, "through the sale of 25,000 bales of cotton."[29] Such a vast amount of funds provided to the head of the Confederate secret service simultaneously demonstrates how important, even vital, the subversion of America's independent existence must have been to the Rothschilds and the terrific economic power—enough to successfully pull off the murder of the president of the United States in public—wielded by a desperate Judah P. Benjamin.

Evans goes on to relate "that Benjamin would select as his most trusted courier a young man who knew Booth personally and even plotted with Booth. Secretary of State Benjamin had used [John H.] Surratt as a courier and had given him $200 [the modern equivalent of $3,500] and a mission three weeks before the assassination. [Benjamin realized that] if [Jacob] Thompson [another conspirator against Lincoln] and Surratt could be linked to Booth, they could certainly be linked to him."[30] John Surratt's mother, Mary, was hanged for her alleged role in the president's death, though Benjamin won an automatic acquittal by escaping overseas long enough for the statute of limitations to expire.

The Rothschilds had become the world's preeminent banking power by permitting nothing and no one to stand in their way.

More damning connections were soon to come:

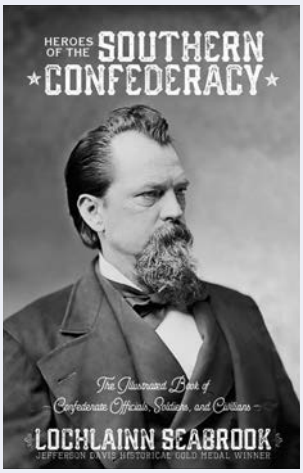
> At 4:44 a.m., while Lincoln was sinking toward death, [U.S. Secretary of State Edwin] Stanton wired Maj. Gen. Dix, commander of the Union Army in Maryland: "It appears from a letter found in Booth's trunk that the murder was planned before the fourth of March but fell through then because the accomplices backed out until Richmond could be heard from." The trunk he

While former Confederate President Jefferson Davis (above) was imprisoned in leg-irons at Fortress Monroe in Virginia, where disease and malnutrition were rampant, his Jewish secretary of state (right) enjoyed the good life as a prosperous barrister in England.

referred to was in Booth's room at the National Hotel. At the bottom was a cipher code identical to the official Confederate ciphers found by U.S. Assistant Secretary of War Dana at Richmond on April 6 in the offices of Judah P. Benjamin.[31]

During the remaining years of his life amid affluent exile in England, he neither confirmed nor denied persistent accusations of his strongly suspected involvement in the Lincoln assassination. "I would much prefer that no [biography], not even a magazine article, should ever be written about me," he stated. "I have never kept a diary or retained a copy of a letter written by me."[32] In fact, he left no memoir and burned all his personal papers. Why? Perhaps they documented some secrets other than presidential homicide, such as theft of the mysteriously vanished contents of the Confederate treasury. Did its disappearance explain Benjamin's otherwise inexplicable and sudden wealth upon his postwar arrival in London as some have alleged?

An answer was suggested by J.B. Jones, whose "job in the War Department gave him an inside view of the action, and his two-volume *A Rebel War Clerk's Diary at the Confederate States' Capitol* offers invaluable observations of the day-by-day events." Jones pulled no punches regarding the South's deleterious condition: "Illicit trade has depleted the country of gold and placed us at the feet of Jew extortioners."[33]



Heroes of the Southern Confederacy:

The Illustrated Book of Confederate Officials, Soldiers and Civilians

By Lochlainn Seabrook. Here is your glimpse into the very heart of the Old South. With some 1,200 antique photographs and drawings of Confederate individuals, this invaluable visual volume humanizes the traditional 19th-century Southerner. Contemplate the faces, expressions, and clothing of hundreds of men, women, and children in this unique "you-are-there"-style book that brings home the realities of the Union's attack on the Constitution and the American people—all through rare pictures dating from the Victorian Era. Feel the pathos of the antebellum, bellum, and postbellum periods come alive as you peruse the searing portraits of traditional Southerners who endured one of the world's bloodiest, most destructive, and most unnecessary conflicts ever. Includes images of 430 Confederate generals and a complete list of all 474 Confederate generals, as well as images of an assortment of both Confederate civilians and lower-ranked Confederate soldiers. Additionally, the author has provided a detailed introduction, a comprehensive index, an exhaustive bibliography, footnotes, and educational appendices. Softcover, 328 pages, #924, *$18* plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call toll free 1-877-773-9077 to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-4:30 ET or purchase the book online at www.BarnesReview.com.

"The mystery of what happened to some of the Confederate gold," Evans naively wonders, "may never be known."[34] Haze dispels the mystery in short order: "Benjamin and cronies escaped with as much gold from the Confederate treasury as they could, packed it on a boat, and shipped it back to England to the Rothschilds."[35]

While in London after the war, Louis Trezevant Wigfall, a former Confederate States senator from Texas, learned something of Benjamin: "On his arrival here, he reported himself authorized by the president [Jefferson Davis] to take charge of financial matters, and my own belief is that he and the agents [from the House of Rothschild] have divided among themselves all that was left of the Confederate funds. But enough of this disgusting subject!"[36]

Judah P. Benjamin passed away in Paris, France as a very wealthy 73-year-old man on May 6, 1884, of heart failure. "In life, as in death," Evans concludes, "he was elusive, vanishing behind his agreeableness, his cordiality, his perpetual smile. The 'dark prince' sought a kind of invisibility, not unlike a private man nobody knew. Shunning his past, choosing an almost secret grave, with calculated concealment, he nearly succeeded in remaining hidden from history."[37]

More to the point, Shakespeare has Hamlet say, "Foul deeds will rise, though all the Earth o'erwhelm them to men's eyes."[38] ❖

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5 Haze, Xaviant. *The Suppressed History of American Banking*. VT: Bear & Co., 2016.

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10 *Israelite*, XV, No. 22 (December 4, 1868): 4.

11 Evans, *op. cit.*

12 *Southern Punch*. October 17, 1863.

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18 Ibid.

19 Laughlin, Clara. *The Death of Lincoln*. NY: Alfred Knopf, 1909.

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21 Ibid.

22 Meade, Robert D. *Judah P. Benjamin: Confederate Statesman*. NY: Oxford University Press, 1943.

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27 Evans, *op. cit.*

28 *Lincoln's Private War: The Trail of Blood*. www.Rense.com.

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33 Jones, J.B. *A Rebel War Clerk's Diary at the Confederate States' Capitol*. KS: University Press of Kansas, 2015 reprint of the 1886 original.

34 Evans, *op. cit.*

35 Haze, *op. cit.*

36 "Wigfall, L.T. to Clement Clay," October 7, 1866, Manuscripts Division, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina.

37 Evans, *op. cit.*

38 Shakespeare, William. *Hamlet*, Act 1, Scene 2.

MARC ROLAND is a self-educated expert on WWII and ancient European cultures but is equally at home writing on American history and prehistory. He is also a freelance book and music reviewer. Roland has written dozens of articles for TBR. To review them, access the yearly author/subject index found in the back of each year's November/December issue of TBR.

An Excerpt from *John Brown's Body*

John Brown's Body (1928) is an epic American poem written by Stephen Vincent Benét. Its title references radical abolitionist John Brown, who attacked the federal armory at Harpers Ferry, Virginia in October 1859. He was captured and hanged later that year. Benét's poem covers the history of the American Civil War in much the same form as the epic historical poems of Homer. It won the Pulitzer Prize for Poetry in 1929 and was written while Benét lived in Paris. His characterization of Judah Benjamin (part of his description of Jefferson Davis's cabinet) is interesting to read. The original version of *John Brown's Body* was over 100,000 words.

Judah P. Benjamin, the dapper Jew, seal-sleek, black-eyed, lawyer and epicure, able, well-hated, face alive with life, looked round the council chamber with the slight perpetual smile he held before himself continually like a silk-ribbed fan.

Behind the fan, his quick, shrewd, fluid mind weighed Gentiles in an old balance. There they were:

Toombs, the tall, laughing, restless Georgian, as fine to look at as a yearling bull, as hard to manage.

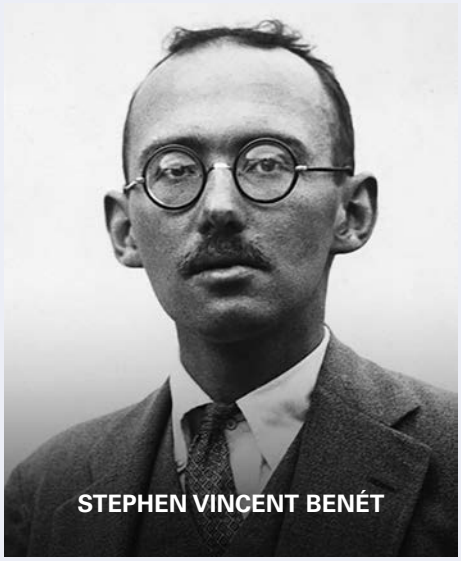
Stephens, sickly and pale, sweet-voiced, weak-bodied, ailingly austere, the mind's thin steel wearing the body out, the racked intelligence, the crippled charm.

Mallory, Reagan, Walker. At the head Davis. The mind behind the silk-ribbed fan was a dark prince, clothed in an Eastern stuff, whose brown hands cupped about a crystal egg that filmed with colored cloud.

The eyes stared, searching. I am the Jew. What am I doing here? The Jew is in my blood and in my hands, the lonely, bitter and quicksilver drop, the stain of myrrh that dyes no Gentile mind with tinctures out of the East and the sad blare of the curled ramshorn on Atonement Day.

A river runs between these men and me, a river of blood and time and liquid gold—Oh white rivers of Canaan, running the night!—And we are colleagues. And we speak to each other across the roar of that river, but no more.

I hide myself behind a smiling fan.



STEPHEN VINCENT BENÉT

They hide themselves behind a Gentile mask. And, if they fall, they will be lifted up, being the people, but if I once fall, I fall forever, like the rejected stone.

That is the Jew of it, my Gentile friends, to see too far ahead and yet go on and I can smile at it behind my fan with a drowned mirth that you would find uncouth.

For here we are, the makeshift cabinet of a new nation, gravely setting down rules, precedents and cautions, never once admitting aloud the cold, plain Franklin sense that, if we do not hang together now, we shall undoubtedly hang separately.

It is the Jew, to see too far ahead.

* * *

On the way to Appomattox, the ghost of an army staggers a muddy road for a week or so through fights and weather, dwindling away each day.

For a brief while, Davis is with them and then he goes to be tracked by his private furies into the last sad farce of his capture and, later, to wear his chains.

Benjamin is with them for some few days, still sleek, still lively, still impeccably dressed, taking adversity as he took success with the silk-ribbed fan of his slight, unchangeable smile.

Behind that fan, his mind weighs war and defeat in an old balance. One day he is there and smiling. The next he is gone as if he had taken fernseed[1] and walked invisible so through the Union lines.

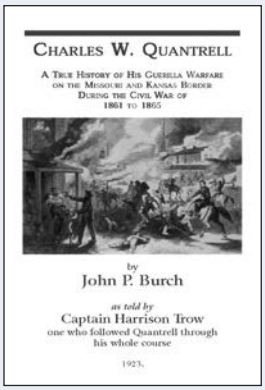
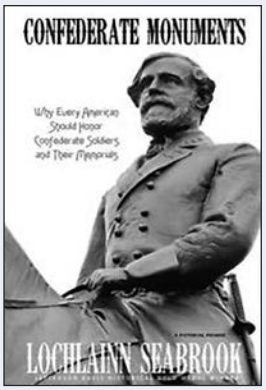
You will not find that smile in a Northern prison though you seek from now till Doomsday. It is too wise. You will find the chief with the chin like John Calhoun's, gadfly-stung, tormented by hostile fate, you will find many gallant blockheads and tragic nobles—but not the black-eyed man with life in his eyes. ❖

—

ENDNOTE:

1 Fernseed was at one time believed to have made whoever possessed it invisible.

Stephen Vincent Benét (1898-1943) was an American poet, short-story writer and novelist. He is best known for his lengthy narrative poem on the War Between the States entitled *John Brown's Body* (1928), for which he received the Pulitzer Prize for Poetry. He is also the author of the short stories "The Devil and Daniel Webster," "By the Waters of Babylon" and "King of the Cats."


CHARLES W. QUANTRELL
A True History of His Guerrilla Warfare on the Missouri and Kansas Border During the Civil War of 1861 to 1865
by
John P. Burch
as told by
Captain Harrison Trow
one who followed Quantrell through his whole course
1923.

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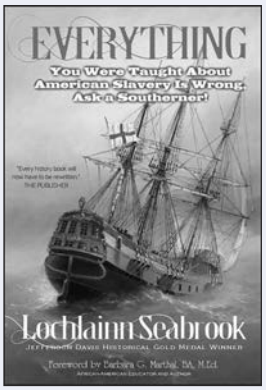
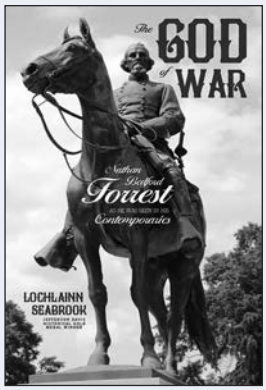
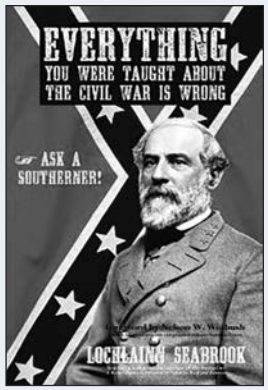
Why Every American Should Honor Confederate Soldiers and Their Memorials
LOCHLAINN SEABROOK

EVERYTHING
You Were Taught About American Slavery Is Wrong. Ask a Southerner!
Lochlainn Seabrook
Jefferson Davis Historical Gold Medal Winner
Foreword by Barbara G. Marthal, BA, M.Ed.




Uncensored Civil War History

Quantrell: A True History of His Guerrilla Warfare on the Missouri and Kansas Border During the Civil War of 1861-1865

By John P. Burch as told by Capt. Harrison Trow. Ride along with Southern raider Capt. William Clarke Quantrill [Charles W. Quantrell, according to the author] on his many adventures battling local militias, Red Legs, Union troops and Jayhawkers. Quantrill and his command operated along the Missouri-Kansas border in the early 1860s, and part of his infamy includes the raid and sacking of Lawrence. Near the end of the war, Quantrill was killed in Kentucky by a Union ambush. He was just shy of 28 years old. The book comprises Capt. Trow's colorful recollections—given by Trow when he was an elderly man—of his days riding with Quantrill. The author is clearly sympathetic to his commander and this firsthand account has been routinely cited in numerous modern books pertaining to Quantrill. Softcover, 266 pages, illustrated, #884, *$22.*

Everything You Were Taught About American Slavery Is Wrong, Ask a Southerner!

This important 1,000-page work by award-winning Southern historian Lochlainn Seabrook decimates the deceitful view of slavery annually churned out by Yankee mythologists. Lavishly illustrated with over 500 intriguing images, a helpful "world slavery time line" and a detailed index of significant historical figures, Seabrook lays out the truth about American slavery that will shock you. Contains 3,500 endnotes and a 2,000-book bibliography. The foreword is by black American educator Barbara G. Marthal. Softcover, 1,020 pages, #749, *$29.*

Confederate Monuments: Why Every American Should Honor Confederate Soldiers and Their Monuments

Why is the Left targeting Confederate monuments for removal and destruction? Its sinister efforts to eradicate American history do more than just offend the living. They are an insult to the honor and memory of one of the most courageous and patriotic American servicemen the world has ever known: the Confederate soldier. Throughout this densely illustrated work, the award-winning author sprinkles scores of additional Confederate images from the Victorian era, along with dozens of poems, quotes and genuine inscriptions from Confederate statues, all of which add further educational value to this powerful primer. Softcover, 432 pages, illustrated, #807, *$22.*

The God of War: Nathan Bedford Forrest as Seen by His Contemporaries

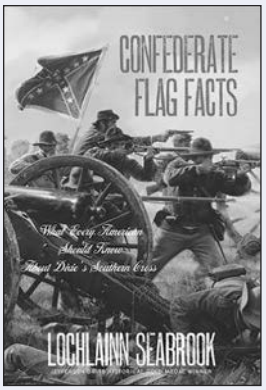
In this book by Lochlainn Seabrook, you will discover the authentic Nathan Bedford Forrest in the words of those who actually knew him: Confederate soldiers, Union soldiers, military educators, foreigners, writers, politicians, neighbors, even children—all without the bigoted intrusions of politically correct editorializing, South-hating mythology, and absurd left-wing lies. Find out for yourself why Forrest was idolized around the world during the Victorian period, why he is classed with celebrated military commanders like Michel Ney and Joachim Murat, why he is more popular today than ever before, why new Forrest monuments are going up, and why he should be admired by people of all races. Softcover, 358 pages, illustrated, #811, *$20.*

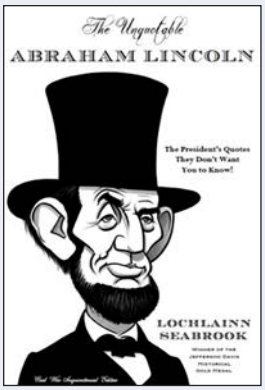
Everything You Were Taught About the Civil War is Wrong, Ask a Southerner!

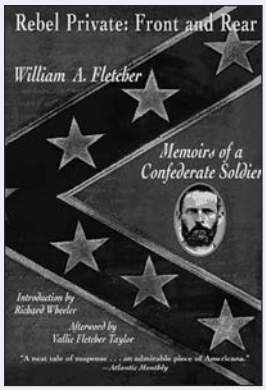
Lochlainn Seabrook sets the record straight on hundreds of commonly misrepresented topics about the Civil War in this easy-to-read, well-documented reference book. Learn the truth about the causes of the war, secession, slavery, abolition, the Confederacy, the Union, Jefferson Davis, Abraham Lincoln, Reconstruction and more. The foreword is by African-American educator Nelson W. Winbush, a grandson of the Confederacy's only black chaplain. Includes over 1,000 endnotes, a 700-book bibliography and is indexed. Softcover, illustrated, 266 pages, #729, *$20.*

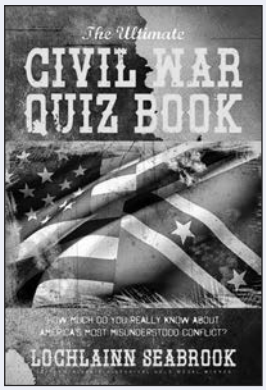
The Unquotable Abraham Lincoln: Quotes They Don't Want You to Know!

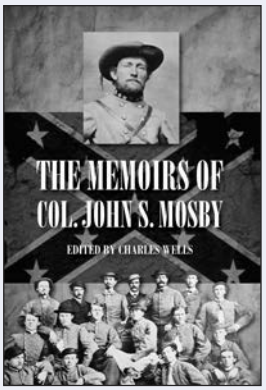
After reading this eye-opening book, *The Unquotable Abraham Lincoln*, by Col. Lochlainn Seabrook, you'll know that the real Lincoln has been carefully concealed from us by his faithful worshippers, some of whom are simply uninformed, while others will stop at nothing to keep you from learning the facts about our 16th chief executive and his unconstitutional, unnecessary and unjustifiable war. In this handy book, Seabrook examines the politically incorrect statements they don't want you to know. Included here, among 230 footnoted entries, are Lincoln's controversial, even un-American, views on his presidency, the government, the U.S. Constitution, states' rights, the Union, his war on the South, abolition, slavery, colonization, African-Americans, Mexicans, "mulattos," the Confederacy, the Southern people, his Emancipation Proclamation, Jesus, the Bible, Christianity and more. Softcover, 150 pages, #778, *$13.*











Confederate Flag Facts: What Every American Should Know About Dixie's Southern Cross

Is the Confederate battle flag truly a symbol of "hatred, racism and slavery," as liberals maintain? Or is it a symbol of Christian brotherhood and freedom? Says the author, it's a sacred emblem of Southern heritage, history and honor—one which every Southerner should be rightfully proud of. Award-winning historian Lochlainn Seabrook corrects the falsehoods about the South's most famous ensign: the Starry Cross. In the process, he provides the true history of the Confederate States of America. Softcover, 356 pages, #730, *$22.*

Lincoln's War: The Real Cause, the Real Winner, the Real Loser

Read the most important "Civil War" book in decades and learn the truth about the war. Learn from Col. Lochlainn Seabrook the authentic facts about Civil War-era Republicans and Democrats, the true origins of the war, and who really won and lost. Who believes, for example, that millions of men, women, and children (on both sides) risked their lives to destroy or save slavery? Who accepts the idea that Lincoln was justified in killing hundreds of thousands of people and bankrupting the U.S. to "preserve the Union"? This book is packed with once-suppressed testimonies. Softcover, 347 pages, #757, *$21.*

Rebel Private—Front & Rear: Memoirs of a Confederate Soldier

William A. Fletcher's recollections of life as a Confederate soldier are vivid, and his ability to command the imagination and give the reader a real you-are-there experience is impressive. *Rebel Private* sheds a light on the everyday concerns of a "rebel" soldier, from the plight of the wounded to taking food from women and children in Union territory and scavenging from the dying to taking a human life. *Rebel Private* also contains exciting stories about being captured and then escaping from a prison train. Softcover, 128 pages, #769, *$15.*

The Ultimate Civil War Quiz Book: How Much Do You Really Know About America's Most Misunderstood Conflict?

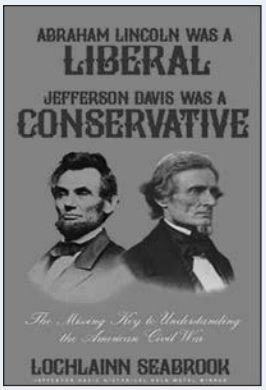
Think you're an expert on the War of 1861? Test yourself! But don't expect to find entries about Jefferson Davis' birthday or the names of Abraham Lincoln's parents, because this is not your typical question-and-answer trivia book! The author, award-winning historian Col. Lochlainn Seabrook, calls it the "ultimate" quiz book because it contains vital but seldom discussed information that you need to know before you can truly understand "the Civil War." Complete with notes, an index and a bibliography, this easy-to-understand, generously illustrated work will forever alter the way you look at the Union, the Confederacy, secession, slavery, abolition, and the war itself, while challenging your knowledge of the most important and relevant struggle in American history. *The Ultimate Civil War Quiz Book* is another must-read from a great Southern scholar. Softcover, 148 pages, #823, *$14.*

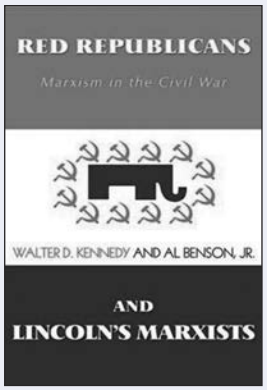
The Memoirs of Col. John Singleton Mosby

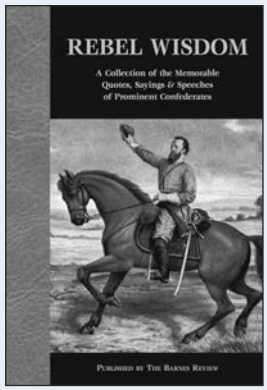
These are the uncensored memoirs of John Singleton Mosby, the legendary Confederate cavalry leader who bedeviled the Union army for four years. With only a few thousand men, Mosby's ability to strike fast and then melt away before an effective pursuit could be organized earned him the nickname "the Gray Ghost." With daring feats like capturing a Yankee general out of his bed within his own headquarters, Mosby made his name synonymous with guerrilla warfare. Though universally admired by Southerners, he outraged many of his admirers after the war when he endorsed Ulysses S. Grant for president. After an appointment as U.S. consul to Hong Kong and a 16-year career with the Southern Pacific Railroad, he came to Washington as an assistant attorney in the Department of Justice. Loyal to the end to his commander J.E.B. Stuart, Mosby also answered accusations that Stuart's mistakes cost Lee the battle of Gettysburg. But Mosby was more than just a cavalry genius, he was also a brilliant writer. You'll read the personal and poignant recollections of his meetings with Grant and Lee, his accounts of the battles at Manassas, Fairfax Court House, Gettysburg and more. Also includes letters to his wife and others, as well as dispatches with some of the biggest names in the war. Softcover, 262 pages, #659, *$25.*

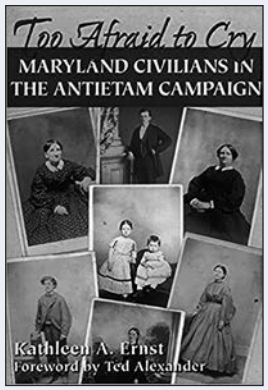
A Thousand Points of Truth: The History and Humanity of Col. John Singleton Mosby in Newsprint

During his life, Col. John Singleton Mosby was the subject of thousands of newspaper articles covering his exploits in the Civil War, his postwar career and his death. Yet, even after death, the public thirsted for tales of his exploits. The author, V.P. Hughes, had long been interested in the career of Mosby but never considered writing a book until she saw the great Southerner defamed by Bernard McMahon. McMahon said that both Mosby and Patton were better off forgotten because "Mosby, like Patton," would have "gone into retirement hungering for the old limelight, beyond doubt indiscreetly sounding off on any subject anytime, anyplace. In time he would have become a boring parody of himself—a decrepit, bitter, pitiful figure, unwittingly debasing the legend." These comments riled Ms. Hughes, who took it upon herself to get to know Mosby better than any other researcher by reading every newspaper article on Mosby written over the span of 150 years. Here are her findings. Softcover, 790 pages, illustrated, #756, *$39.*









Uncensored Civil War History

Abraham Lincoln Was a Liberal, Jefferson Davis Was a Conservative: The Missing Key to Understanding the American Civil War

In this fascinating one-of-a-kind book, award-winning Civil War scholar and unreconstructed Southern historian Col. Lochlainn Seabrook explains that, in the 1860s, the platforms of the two main political parties were the reverse of what they are today. At the time, big-government advocate Lincoln and the Republican Party were liberals, while small-government proponent Davis and the Democratic Party were conservatives. This simple fact transforms the American Civil War from what pro-North writers disingenuously assert was a battle over abolition and slavery, to what it really was: a massive and bloody contest between Northern liberalism and Southern conservatism! The author provides over 600 notes and hundreds of contemporary eyewitness statements to further establish what was well known up until the early 20th century, but which since then has been suppressed by liberals and forgotten by conservatives. Profusely illustrated with hundreds of 19th-century photographs and campaign posters, Seabrook's book covers the entire history of America's two-party system, as well as all 58 of our quadrennial elections and all 45 of our presidents, from Washington to Trump. Softcover, 246 pages, #840, *$19*.

Blood Money: The Civil War & the Fed

By John Graham. The author chronicles how the divisive antagonisms between North and South, finally erupting in 1861, were deliberately agitated by international banking houses with the goal of provoking secession. These private interests set up a huge financial empire centered on Wall Street, using public debt as the source of their wealth. This book explores the economic causes of the war, revealing how the Civil War would not have happened had it not been planned and fomented by the unbridled greed of Northern capitalists. Softcover, 96 pages, #507, *$15*.

Red Republicans and Lincoln's Marxists: Marxism in the Civil War

Was Abraham Lincoln influenced by Communism when the Union condemned the rights of Southern states to express their independence? It's shocking to think so. But that's precisely what Walter D. Kennedy and Al Benson Jr. assert in this book. The pair completely reassess this tumultuous time in American history, exposing the politically correct view of the War for Southern Independence as nothing less than the same observation announced by Marx himself. During the Civil War, Marx wrote about his support of the Union Army, the Republican Party and President Lincoln himself. In fact, he named the president as "the single-minded son of the working class." Kennedy and Benson also ask pertinent questions about the validity of today's federal government and why its role seems so much larger than ever before. Softcover, 269 pages, #569, *$25*.

The Real Lincoln: A New Look at Abraham Lincoln, His Agenda and an Unnecessary War

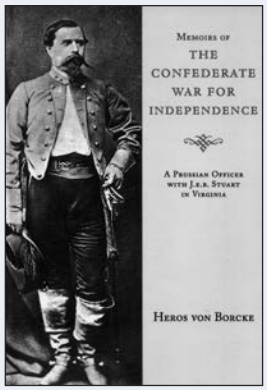
Thomas J. DiLorenzo shows Lincoln as he truly was, a mentally unstable despot bent on dragging the nation into years of unnecessary fratricide. A side of Lincoln few ever knew existed is exposed. The book argues convincingly that Honest Abe was a calculating politician who subverted the Constitution, disregarded states' rights and achieved the closest thing to a totalitarian dictatorship yet seen on U.S. soil—even worse than FDR! Softcover, 361 pages, #427, *$18*.

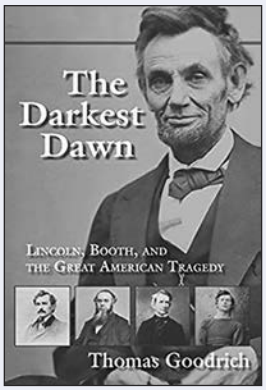
Rebel Wisdom: Confederate Quotations

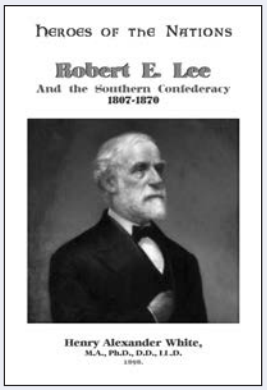
History is written by the victors. The history of the War of Southern Secession was no different. But in this powerful 60-page booklet we hear from the vanquished—both well known and obscure. Quotes and speeches from Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson. Quotes from Longstreet, Forrest, Quantrill, Stuart and dozens more—from the generals to the privates. Also includes a list of top officers in the Southern military, leaders of the secessionist government, the Confederate Constitution, South Carolina's declaration of independence and more. Softcover, saddle stitched, 60 pages, #520, *$6*.

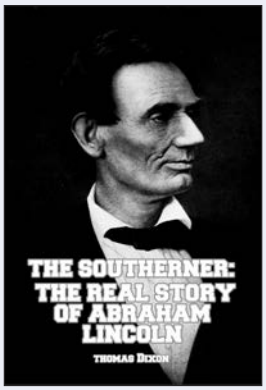
Too Afraid to Cry: Maryland Civilians in the Antietam Campaign

By Kathleen Ernst. What might you do if you woke up in the morning and found all of your livestock dead and a hundred corpses on the front lawn? What about the marauding armies from both sides who might still be coming to steal your food, burn your home or even murder you and threaten your womenfolk? Where would you go? Where would you hide? Could you escape? Representing 10 years of research, this book recounts the experiences of ordinary people caught up in the events at the Battle of Antietam in 1862. For those who think war is a glorious affair, this account will reaffirm the point that war is something to be avoided at all costs, as it affects innocent inhabitants caught up in its fury. This book contains numerous period photos and illustrations, preface and extensive footnotes, bibliography and index. Softcover, 320 pages, #777, *$25*.









Memoirs of the Confederate War for Independence: A Prussian in Stuart's Cavalry

By Heros von Borcke. This is a highly detailed personal memoir of Heros von Borcke's adventures with dashing cavalry leader Gen. J.E.B. Stuart. A giant of a man, the Prussian von Borcke carried a huge broadsword that sent fear into the opponent. He was in the thick of every scrum and was entrusted with secret assignments by Stuart. An incredible story written by an extremely intelligent European who was also a brilliant writer. In the midst of the war, von Borcke's multifarious interests come through as he writes not only about war, but the flora and fauna around him as well as making many cogent comments about life in general. Softcover, 399 pages, #516, *$23.*

The Darkest Dawn: Lincoln, Booth & the Great American Tragedy

Many books have discussed the killing of Lincoln, but few have shown us the immediate aftermath of the president's assassination: the public panic … the news that other members of the cabinet had been targeted or attacked … the massive manhunt for Booth … the arrest of the alleged conspirators … and a populace begging for revenge—all of this happening even as a war was still raging. This story has never been told with the power of *The Darkest Dawn*. Author Tom Goodrich brings to this narrative the gripping accounts of eyewitnesses, from the moment of the assassination—seen through the eyes of attendees—right up through the manhunt for Booth, the executions of the conspirators and more. The manuscript is filled with ultimate detail—told by those who were there—and is as fresh as today's news but presented through the eyes of a private investigator. Softcover, 376 pages, #842, *$22.*

The Old Rebel: Robert E. Lee as He Was Seen by His Contemporaries

By Col. Lochlainn Seabrook. To aid us in better understanding the stunning power of Lee's life, Seabrook has gathered together nearly 400 footnoted entries by the general's 19th-century contemporaries, including both his admirers and his former Northern enemies. The book is divided into convenient chapters, covering everything from Lee's birth, childhood and family life, to his service in both the U.S. military and the Confederate States military as well as his time as president of Washington College (now Washington and Lee University). Seabrook's personal notes and the numerous Victorian illustrations lend historical context, helping make this edition an indispensable work for all those interested in Lincoln's War, authentic Confederate history and Southern culture. Softcover, 260 pages, #876, *$20.*

Robert E. Lee and the Southern Confederacy, 1807-1870

In 1897, Henry Alexander White penned this masterpiece on Robert E. Lee before the era of political correctness. The book is a detailed biography of Lee and the Lee family that describes his life and exploits. It has been compiled from a huge number of original sources —from the Library of Congress, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, documents from the founding fathers on the Lee family, the Virginia Historical Society, the Southern Historical Society and more. Chapters contain information on the earliest history of the Lee family in Virginia, his youth, education, marriage, time at West Point, the Mexican War, time on the frontier, the secession and slavery debate, the John Brown crisis, his withdrawal from the U.S. Army, his appointment as leader of the Confederate Army, the campaign in western Virginia, his supervision of coastal defenses, the Peninsular campaign, the Battle of Seven Days, Second Battle of Manassas, Harper's Ferry, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Petersburg and Appomattox. The book then details Lee's postwar career, focusing on his time as president of Washington College. Softcover, 467 pages, indexed, 41 illustrations, photos and maps, #883, *$26.*

The Southerner: The Real Story of Abe Lincoln

Did Abraham Lincoln have other plans in mind for the racial integrity of America? Have we misinterpreted his intentions in regard to the freeing of slaves? Contrary to the Hollywood myth, Abraham Lincoln's greatest desire was to free blacks from slavery—and then send them all back to Africa or Central America. Only an assassin's bullet halted him from implementing these plans, as revealed in this engrossing work from Thomas Dixon Jr., the famed author of the Reconstruction Trilogy, set against a backdrop of the major events of the era. Softcover, 351 pages, #649, *$26.*

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'Bible Bill' Aberhart

Monetary Populist of the Alberta Prairie

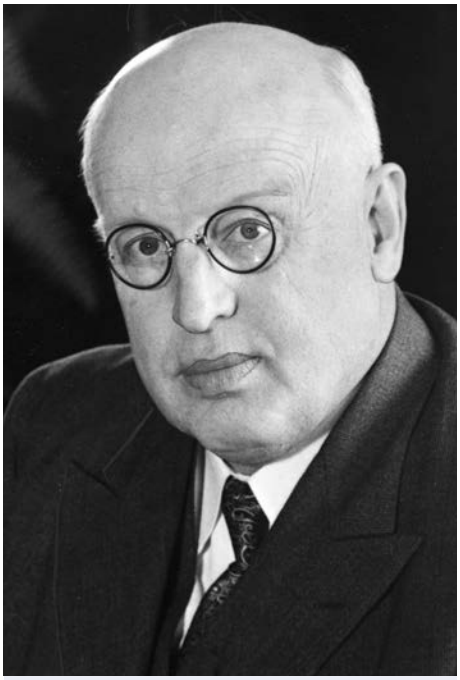
Prior to World War II, Canada had its own version of Father Charles Coughlin, advocating for sound monetary and social credit policies coupled with "practical Christianity"

By Mark Anderson

The man known as "Bible Bill" in Alberta, Canada in the pre-World War II years —who was widely lauded by the public but suffered severely at the hand of crass critics in the press and elsewhere—managed to go from teacher and administrator at several schools to the position of Alberta's provincial premier via a new political party whose goal it was to target the banking cartel. His electoral successes marked the most stunning single electoral victory in Alberta's history, and among the most successful in Canadian history.

His unrelenting efforts at monetary reform as premier for eight years gave him a notoriety that approximated that of the great American radio priest Fr. Charles E. Coughlin of Royal Oak, Michigan. Indeed, Aberhart's remarkable journey in life left a lasting imprint that showcases the power of the Christian faith combined with civic initiative—Coughlin called it "Christian Americanism"—versus the wretched underhandedness and godlessness of the banking fraternity.

One thing is for certain: The period between World War I and World War II saw a massive challenge mounted against the monetary mattoids whose quill pens, even before the advent of computers, created massive interest-bearing debt with a mere stroke of the pen. Meanwhile, the "journalistic" printing presses they suborned launched shrill screeds like missiles against anyone who dared question the policies of the lords who rent money to governments at punishing and permanent interest. This massive showdown was made possible in large part by radio, which was then in its infancy and hadn't yet yielded to the total control of the banking-media axis.



Bill Aberhart was an intelligent, energetic and devoutly Christian man who believed that a "social credit" system could greatly benefit the common man.

A YOUTH OF MANY TALENTS

William Aberhart Jr. was born December 30, 1878 in Kippen, now part of Bluewater, Ontario to William and Louisa (Pepper) Aberhart. William Sr. had emigrated from Germany to Canada at the age of seven with his family. His wife was born in Perth County, Ontario. The fourth of eight children, William Jr. delivered milk daily, before school, to his father's customers. The young Aberhart excelled in mathematics and soccer, while also enjoying solitary pursuits such as teaching himself to play musical instruments and copious reading.

In 1896, at the age of 18, Aberhart enrolled in business college in Chatham, Ontario, but withdrew after a short stint there. In 1897–98, Aberhart went on to attend Seaforth Collegiate

Bill Aberhart is shown at his desk opening mail and preparing lessons for his Calgary Prophetic Bible Institute students. Aberhart was one of the first men to use radio to reach an ever-increasing audience, and used it to explain how a practical "social credit" system could work. Aberhart believed the common man deserved economic freedom and prosperity as much as any soft-handed executive. His following peaked amid the widespread suffering of the Great Depression and into the 1940s.

Institute, where he was nicknamed "Whitey" for his blond hair. There, he broadened his athletic prowess to include the long jump, shot put, 100-yard dash, high jump, cycling, and football. In this sense and other vital ways, Aberhart mirrored Fr. Coughlin, who also excelled in collegiate athletics. Clearly, it took more than intellect alone to take on the financial cabal. It also required an indomitable spirit which, in the lives of Protestant Aberhart and Catholic Coughlin, manifested itself in various ways, including their passionate preaching of God's Word and in meeting the rough-and-tumble challenges of the athletic field.

In 1901, Aberhart met his bride-to-be, Jessie Flat, at a football game. They were married on July 29, 1902. A daughter, Khona Louise Aberhart, was born in the winter of 1903, followed by Ola Janet Aberhart in August 1905. While those were happy days, William Jr. saw his share of tragedy. On July 20, 1910, his father died in an accident at a pharmacy owned by William Jr.'s brother, Charles.

At the time, pharmacists routinely stocked alcohol for medicinal purposes. Charles apparently kept a bottle of whiskey for William Sr. to sip from whenever he came by the store. According to most accounts, one day a store clerk unthinkingly rearranged the bottles and William Sr., who was said to be illiterate, took a swallow of carbolic acid and died within minutes.

By that time, William Jr. had moved to Calgary and did not make the trip east to his father's funeral. Notably, his mother Louisa didn't die until February 20, 1944. She outlived William Jr., though only by less than a year. In William Jr.'s 64 years—he passed away on May 23, 1943—he took on epic challenges, experienced hard-won victories and endured a cacophony of public scorn and ridicule as he endeavored to enlighten his fellow man without regard for personal reward. Much like Coughlin, Aberhart was a genuine Christian soldier who would carry on, no matter the price. He and the persecuted priest eventually met in person to compare notes on challenging the banking cabal.

TEACHER & PREACHER

Aberhart's first major job was secured in the autumn of his first year of marriage, at the Central Public School in Brantford, Ontario. There, as a teacher, he earned a reputation as a strict disciplinarian, even though the students, some of whom received "the strap" from Aberhart, gave him mixed reviews. Yet, the positive re-

views he did receive soon boosted his career as an administrator and educator. For five years, starting in 1905, he served as Central's principal. His salary shot up from $60 per month as a teacher to $1,000 per year in his new post. But what finally prompted this Ontarian to "go west" to Alberta was a principalship offer for $1,400 per year from the Calgary Board of Education.

After declining a counter-offer from the school in Brantford, Aberhart, who made it to Calgary by the spring of 1910, purchased a two-story home while daughter Khona finished her academic year back in Brantford. When that was complete, the family followed Aberhart to Calgary—a frontier town that reeked of horse droppings and public drunkenness. But Aberhart quickly adjusted to his new home and became the Alexandra Public School's principal when an initial job offer at the new Mount Royal School was shelved due to construction delays. He went on to serve as principal at the Victoria School and, by 1915, at Crescent Heights High School.

His love of discipline and organization persisted, although he took a more easy-going approach at Crescent Heights. Still, his no-nonsense policies were cited by many as a key reason why the pupils of Crescent Heights scored exceedingly well on departmental exams.

Aberhart soon created Calgary's first and largest parent-teachers organization. An average of 200 parents would attend the meetings, with whom Aberhart developed good relationships. Here was a dependable, well-spoken man of integrity who had wide appeal and could punctually get things done. What's more, he taught English and math amid his duties as principal, and offered extensive tutoring while urging his students to adopt four axioms that he followed in his own life: Be enthusiastic; be ambitious; develop a distinctive personality; and find a hobby and ride it hard. All told, Aberhart exhibited an organizational prowess and compassion that would serve him well in his upcoming but at this point unanticipated foray into politics.

Ernest Manning, upon Bill Aberhart's death, purged the Social Credit Party of all members who actually believed in the social credit system.

GODLY DISPOSITION

Aberhart's religious life developed in a more informal fashion. While his parents apparently weren't frequent churchgoers, as a child, Aberhart attended a Presbyterian Sunday school. According to the 1987 book *Bible Bill: A Biography of William Aberhart* by David Elliot and Iris Miller, "Under circumstances that are not clear to history, in high school [in the latter 1800s], he became a devout Christian."

His studies at Brantford's Zion Presbyterian Church piqued his interest in biblical prophecy, which led him to dispensationalism . This was a view that held that history was divided into seven dispensations and that God made a covenant with man in each of them. In each, man broke the covenant. Aberhart's evolving Christian worldview also encountered the corrosive meanderings of dispensationalist change-agent Cyrus Scofield, whose infamous Scofield Bible persuaded many Christians, to their everlasting detriment, to stay out of the organic and political affairs of the temporal world altogether and, instead, "pack their bags" and wait for a rapturous end of the world according to the Book of Revelation.

Thankfully, Aberhart ultimately did not take such admonitions to heart, since the proposed monetary and financial reforms that soon would define his tenure as Alberta's premier for the new Social Credit Party were based on the opposite notion that civic officials could and should seek to establish a system of "practical Christianity" suited to everyday life—via financial reforms that would disarm the Satanic monetary-slavery system imposed with an iron fist by the banking class and their minions.

Upon his above-noted arrival in Calgary for school principal jobs, the ambitious Aberhart, as a lay preacher, also taught the Young Men's Bible Class at the Grace Presbyterian Church. Within a few weeks, attendance topped 100, but his teaching privileges were nixed when the church's senior minister, a Dr. Esler, disagreed with some of Aberhart's prophetic views. Aberhart, while he carried with him the seeds of the Baptist faith from growing up in Ontario, went on to teach successfully at the Wesley and Trinity Methodist churches. The baptism of he and his wife in the Baptist faith was consummated upon his involvement with Calgary's Westbourne Baptist Church as a lay preacher. The Bible study that he began there in 1918 grew steadily. By 1923, the local Palace Theatre had to be rented to provide adequate space for Aberhart's followers.

But the year 1925 brought with it a highly pivotal change. It was then that radio station CFCN began broadcasting his Sunday sermons for the first time. Fr. Coughlin, who contrib-

The Calgary Prophetic Bible Institute building at 516, 8th Avenue SW. The Institute held worship services and biblical studies, produced Aberhart's radio broadcasts, drawing listeners from across western parts of Canada and the U.S. The building, called "the cradle of social credit," stood from 1927 until 1974.

uted several articles to Aberhart's *Social Credit Chronicle*, didn't broadcast his first radio sermon until 1926, after his assignment to the Royal Oak parish near Detroit.

Thus, with Aberhart's inspiring voice leaving the theater's confines and rolling across the Alberta prairie, the stage was set for him to endear himself with a population that soon would feel the frightening squeeze of the economic jackals that engineered a "Great Depression," driving scores of Americans and Canadians to destitution and suicide. Something had to be done by someone—and Aberhart would soon realize that that someone was him.

DEPRESSION SPURS CHANGE

With the financial octopus that intentionally spawned the Great Depression extending its tentacles into western Canada, Aberhart's observation of its harsh effects on Albertan and Saskatchewan farmers quickly propelled him into the harsh world of politics. Amid his studious efforts to understand underlying causes and seek solutions, Aberhart discovered the "Social Credit" monetary-reform writings of Maj. Clifford Hugh Douglas, a Scots-English engineer of considerable renown who documented precise inadequacies in the British monetary system and devised remedies.

From 1932 to 1935, Aberhart thought he could persuade existing political parties, particularly the United Farmers of Alberta (UFA), to adopt Douglas's prescribed economic reforms—which included dumping the debt-based monetary system so that governments could directly create, interest-free, the necessary medium of exchange for a fully functioning society. Douglas's early books, *Social Credit* and *Economic Democracy*, among others, also called for a "national dividend" periodically paid to individuals regardless of employment status, to offset what Douglas showed was a "gap" between the comparatively paltry supply of citizen income on

the one hand, and the increasingly prodigious output of goods and services (thanks to a growing reliance on automation, even back then) on the other.

However, while Western society's bountiful production technically made it richer, the inverted economic system registered "progress" as a perpetually growing debt. Douglas abhorred this insane situation. His call for infusing extra (dividend) money into society—in carefully calculated amounts to seek parity with GDP data, distributing newly created money, not redistributed funds from the tax till—would enable the people to get off the proverbial treadmill and comfortably buy what's produced in order to liquidate production in each production cycle. They could thereby avoid the paradox of having to rely on loans and credit extensions in the present to pay for past production.

Social credit as outlined by Douglas was based on decentralization and broad ownership across all classes—basically populism—thus it was not centralized state socialism as many wrongly assumed, nor was it the top-down, predatory monopoly capitalism that fostered the Great Depression and still runs much of the world today. Those still employed, however feebly, could quickly recover with such a supplemental dividend, and those currently unemployed could survive, pay off old debts, and weigh their options. Yet, for all the potential benefits that "Douglas Social Credit" as it's known today, might bring, the refusal of the UFA and other similar entities to adopt it prompted Aberhart to found the Social Credit Party of Alberta.

The party won the 1935 provincial election by a landslide with more than 54% of the popular vote and all but seven of the 63 legislative seats. The winners, who came to be known as the "Socreds," didn't actually expect to win the August 22 election, at least not so resoundingly. Yet, when the party was tasked with picking its leader, Aberhart—who didn't want the job, at first—was persuaded into accepting it, as he was the party's guiding light. He was formally sworn in as Alberta's seventh premier on September 3, 1935.

Although Aberhart had become premier, he was not yet a member of the legislature. A fellow "social crediter," assembly member William Morrison, gave up his seat for Aberhart—a standard Westminster system practice when a leader or cabinet minister doesn't have a seat. Aberhart, in a system where one can wear many hats, served as his own education minister and, starting in 1937, attorney general. His government did indeed implement some social credit policies as promised in the party's platform, amid Alberta's poor financial status in the depths of the Depression.

> Ernest Manning, who talked a good talk, ultimately betrayed Aberhart's social credit legacy.

However, the federal government's opposition to social credit was a major obstacle, especially due to the federal government's jurisdiction over Canadian currency and banks. Since there was no rule against Alberta producing its own currency, Aberhart's government produced "prosperity certificates" to boost purchasing power. Moreover, he threatened private banking power through extension of a measure to halt foreclosures and enact mandatory debt adjustments. The Alberta government even started its own bank, the Alberta Treasury Branch (ATB Financial), which still exists but operates along more conventional lines.

Aberhart also:

• Sought, in 1937, via two bills, to put all the province's banks under provincial control, but royal assent was refused. Another bill would have required the already hostile newspapers to print government rebuttals to stories deemed "inaccurate" by the provincial cabinet. All three of these bills were later declared "unconstitutional" by the Supreme Court of Canada.

• Instituted several relief programs to help people out of poverty, as well as public works projects and a program that halted some mortgage foreclosures and debt collections.

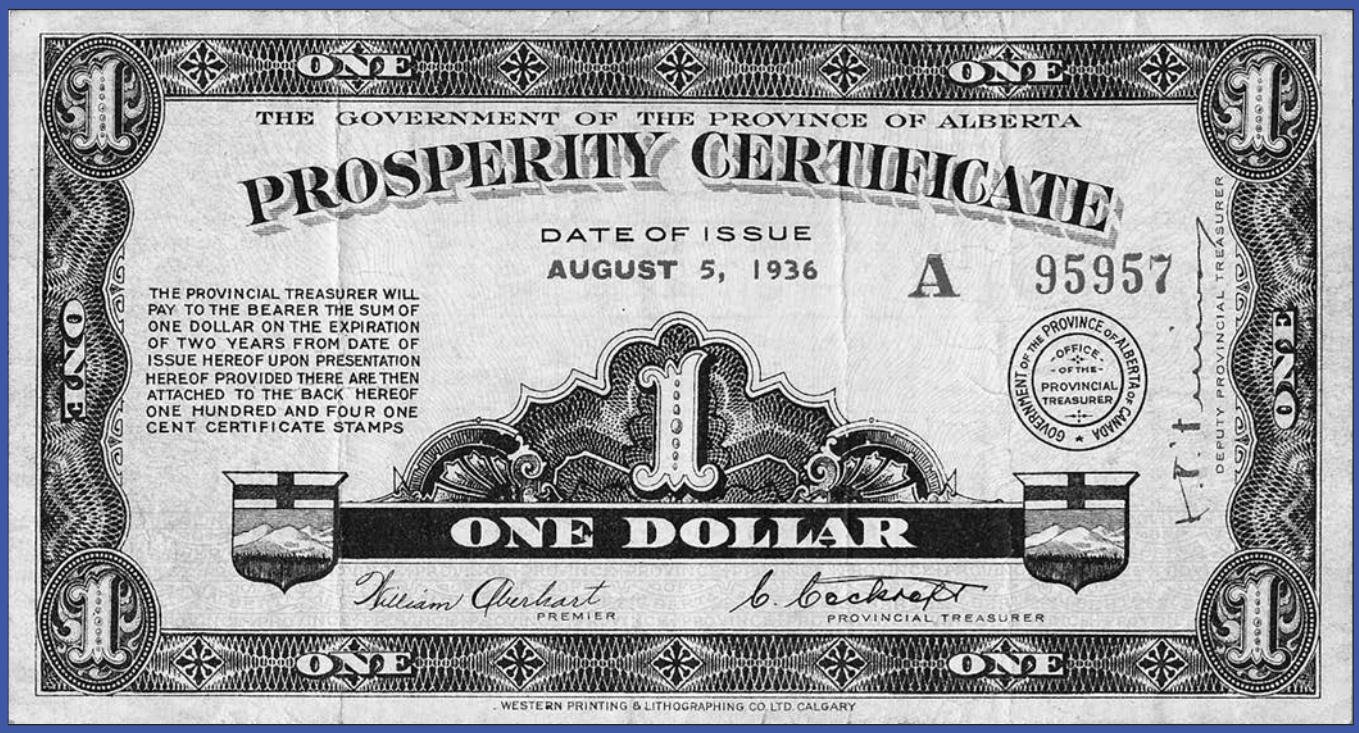
• Brought in legislation under which members of the legislature could be recalled by a portion of their constituents.

The newspapers of the day were by and large shameless toadies for the moneyed class and their political prostitutes. Many of the papers printed highly insulting political cartoons against Aberhart and his policies. And, while no sitting government is beyond reproach—Aberhart's recall bill generated a recall against him, so he repealed the law—the Pulitzer Prize Committee awarded a special citation, the first one awarded outside the United States, to the *Edmonton Journal*, the *Calgary Herald* and several other newspapers for their "leadership" in the fight against Aberhart's "editorial rebuttal" act. But these and other news outlets were hostile to virtually everything else that the Aberhart government proposed as well.

KLINCK FAMILY CONNECTION

Wallace Klinck, who was born in Medicine Hat, Alberta, in 1934, is among the world's top experts on social credit. His brother Robert worked for the Social Credit national-level party in the 1970s and 1980s. They are proud of a special family keepsake, a class picture of their father, Raymond, when he was a member of William Aberhart's debate team at Crescent High School, 1921-22. Raymond later became quite knowledgeable about social credit, as well.

Thus, Raymond's sons are, in a strong sense, the intellectual descendants of social credit's bold entry into


ONE
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA
PROSPERITY CERTIFICATE
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A 95957
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GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL TREASURER CANADA
DEPUTY PROVINCIAL TREASURER
ONE DOLLAR
William Aberhart
PREMIER
PROVINCIAL TREASURER
WESTERN PRINTING & LITHOGRAPHING CO. LTD. CALGARY

Following Aberhart and his Social Credit Party's first electoral victory in Alberta in 1935, Prosperity Certificates (shown above) were issued to help combat the worse effects of the raging Great Depression.

the Depression-era political scene. Wallace Klinck will be the first to tell you, however, that the corrupting nature of party politics likely doomed the Social Credit Party from the start, since much more public education about social credit was needed for related political action to succeed over the long haul. Still, the Alberta Social Credit Party lasted until 1971.

Wallace, in the post-Aberhart party years, immersed himself in social credit, distributed books and gave talks on the subject to the Canadian League of Rights (CLOR) and other groups. He gave a great oratory in his own right at the Jubilee Auditorium in Edmonton at a CLOR function in the 1970s. The audio address is available on YouTube.

"Alfred Hooke, or 'Alf,' a teacher and preeminent cabinet minister in the Social Credit government, kept promoting social credit right until the end, but I think he was under duress to promote it the wrong way. I knew Alf quite well," Wallace told this author. "He was a powerful speaker. But Ernest Manning, who talked a good talk but ultimately betrayed Aberhart's social credit legacy—especially when Manning took over as premier upon Aberhart's passing under suspicious circumstances—kept Alfred around, due to his competence and abilities."

Wallace elaborated on the circumstances surrounding Aberhart's mysterious death.

"When Aberhart died, he had just departed to British Columbia," Wallace explained. "Many felt he was murdered. I spoke to Tom Taylor, who was formerly dean of industrial arts at the University of Saskatoon college. I spent a lot of time with Tom. He told me in no uncertain terms that Aberhart had eaten salad on the train to B.C. and that he may have died from it; that it was possibly poisoned."

He continued:

> Manning, who ultimately controlled Alf, had an 8th grade education when he joined Aberhart's social credit movement. Manning always professed to stand for social credit, but, if you even mentioned Maj. Douglas under his iron rule after Aberhart passed away, you were almost certain to be expelled from the party.
>
> Orvis Kennedy was the party strongman and protected Manning. Several social credit parliament members rebelled and managed to get reelected, but they were neutralized and discredited by the party machinery run by Kennedy and Manning who, together, captained a counterfeit organization. They even literally incinerated Douglas's books and deemed the man an "anti-Semite," while Manning declared the Jews "were the chosen people of God."

ABERHART'S LEGACY

In the 30 years from the time Alberta was formed in 1905 to 1935 when the Socreds came to power, the provincial public debt soared from zero to $167 million, a vast sum at the time. Liberal party and UFA party governments shared in the responsibility for such profligacy.

According to H.E. Nichols' insightful book about the Aberhart era, *Alberta's Fight for Freedom*, this also included:

> [M]unicipal debt of $70 million, farm mortgage debt of $162 million, other rural private debt of $233 million and urban private debt of $100 million. This made a private debt burden alone of $495 million, on which the average interest charge was 7%, amounting to $35 million a year, and a total public and private debt structure of $726 million. But this was not all. The Dominion of Canada had incurred a public debt of [just over $3.2 billion] in [its] 68 years since confederation, and Albertans shouldered a proportionate share of this burden too.

This was the largely hidden but terrible economic context in which Aberhart, who perhaps did not fully grasp all aspects of social credit himself, tried with all his might to address. "What William Aberhart inherited was an administrative machine in the last stages of decay," Nichols noted.

But what Aberhart lacked in precise economic knowledge, he made up for with wall-to-wall moxie. His regular radio addresses during his years in office from 1935 to 1943 continued largely unabated, even as he and his fellow Socreds did everything they could policywise to level the playing field, un-rig the system and bring relief to a financially injured and bewildered populace. Against vicious opposition in the press, some pulpits and the bankers, Aberhart led the charge against the predatory financial mandarins who, perched in the shadows, constitute the only intractable enemy actually worth challenging and defeating.

Speaking of the insurmountable levels of debt incurred by governments, Aberhart himself announced to the people:

> Now I want you to listen carefully for I am most anxious that you should understand just how vicious and inequitable is this type of debt. … Every dollar of money which is issued under our present system creates a debt… and is owed by the people to the banking institutions.
>
> It will be obvious then, the people can never get out of debt. … Did you get that? Imagine that I alone have the monopoly right to issue money in Canada and I also have the full protection of the law. Anyone else who dares to issue money will very quickly be hustled into jail. Coupled with this authority, I would have the power to issue as much or as little money as I liked, and by that means I would be able to control all production. …
>
> I would be able to decide what standard of living the people would be allowed to have. … You can readily see, I am sure, the tremendous power that would be mine under such a set-up. I would be absolute master.

Aberhart nearly freed Canadians from the plague of usury, debt and money monopoly.

While Major Douglas sent advisers to Alberta, including Dennis Byrne, an especially dedicated emissary, the forces that Aberhart so well described eventually prevailed by hook or by crook. McKenzie King became the federal prime minister and, as an apparent Rockefeller agent, denounced Aberhart's efforts, among other widespread opprobrium. The presumption that Aberhart may have been taken out by his enemies is not hard to believe.

Ironically, Douglas also met a similarly untimely and mysterious end when, upon entering a Scottish hospital in 1952 for a rather routine leg problem, he emerged dead. Prior to his death, Douglas wrote a eulogy for Aberhart. In the June 5, 1943 edition of his *Social Crediter* newsletter, he indicated that Aberhart had appeared to be on track to becoming the prime minister of all of Canada, which would have terrified his enemies. Douglas wrote:

> A recent Gallup Poll recorded a doubling of support for social credit ideas over Canada as a whole. … Whether it was humanly possible for a man of Aberhart's age and localized experience to have succeeded in the more complex problems of the federal government is hard to say, but there is little doubt that he was beginning to appear as a coming prime minister of Canada.
>
> While drastically remodeling and purifying the day-to-day administration of the province, [Aberhart] uncovered his enemies' hand by a series of bills that forced Mr. Mackenzie King—returned to power in Ottawa on a speech [called] "Hands off Alberta,"—to forswear himself by disallowing [those bills].

It was during a 1943 visit to his daughters in British Columbia that Aberhart's death on May 23 occurred under murky circumstances—what the media usually calls his "unexpected" death. The man who nearly saved Alberta from banker rule and could have saved Canada, and perhaps other nations ensnared in the net of manufactured debt, was interred at Forest Lawn Memorial Park in Burnaby, B.C.

May his example of the only war truly worth fighting—against the forces of usury, debt, and money monopoly—never be forgotten. ❖

Mark Anderson is a longtime newsman and freelance writer who currently serves as the roving editor for American Free Press newspaper in La Plata, Maryland, formerly based in Washington, D.C. If you have never tried AFP, please call 202-544-5977, Mon.-Thu. 9-4:30 and request a free sample issue. Inside you will find multiple articles from Anderson in every issue.

American History Books

America's Secret History

By Steve Harris. Never in one volume have so many unknown facts that disprove America's mainstream history books been brought together in a cohesive historical context, all based on verifiable information. Utilizing the little-known 1953 Reece Committee revelations of the House of Representatives, here's conclusive proof that there has been one attempted *coup d'etat*, and three successful coups in America's history. The author also reveals that 26 people own the same wealth as the poorest 50% of the world. *America's Secret History* shows how the Deep State, the Fed and world governments caused this to happen and reveals the truth behind the stories they don't want you to know, weaving it all together. Hardback, 216 pages, #862, *$26*.

How the Irish Won the American Revolution

Subtitle: *The Forgotten Heroes of America's War of Independence*. By Phillip Thomas Tucker. Irish immigrants were very active in the American Revolution, both on the battlefields and off, and yet their stories are not well known. New evidence has revealed that Washington's Continental Army consisted of a far larger percentage of Irish soldiers than previously thought—nearly 50%. Irish contributors such as John Barry, the colonies' foremost naval officer; Henry Knox, an artillery officer and future secretary of war; Richard Montgomery, America's first war hero and martyr; and Charles Thomson, a radical organizer and secretary to the Continental Congress, were all instrumental in carrying out the vision for a free country. Without the Irish, we surely would have lost. Softcover, 432 pages, #895, *$18*.

The Journey to the Mayflower: God's Outlaws and the Invention of Freedom

By Stephen Tomkins. The voyage that took the Pilgrim fathers to the New World was a foundational event in American history, but it began as a story of religious freedom. The illegal underground movement of Protestant separatists from Elizabeth I's Church of England is a story of subterfuge and danger, arrests and interrogations, prison and executions. It starts with Queen Mary's attempts to burn Protestantism out of England, which created a Protestant underground. Later, when Elizabeth's Protestant reformation didn't go far enough, radicals recreated that underground, meeting illegally throughout England, facing prison and death. They went into exile in the Netherlands, where they lived in poverty—and finally to the New World. The story of these early colonists is full of contemporary relevance. Hardback, 304 pages, #916, *$29*.

Spirits in Stone: Secrets of Megalithic America

Subtitle: *Decoding the Ancient Cultural Stone Landscapes of the Northeast*. In this comprehensive guide to hundreds of lost, forgotten and misidentified megalithic stone structures in the northeastern U.S., Glenn Kreisberg documents many enigmatic formations still standing across the Catskills and Hudson Valley region, complete with functioning solstice and equinox alignments. Sites include the Wall of the Manitou, Devil's Tombstone and Overlook Mountain. This is a groundbreaking study of ceremonial stone landscapes in America and their relationship to other sites around the world. Includes a foreword by Graham Hancock. Softcover, 432 pages, 376 B&W illustrations, #806, *$25*.

Rosicrucian America: How a Secret Society Influenced the Destiny of a Nation

Rosicrucian America is a provocative book that gives you another side of American history plus an in-depth history of Rosicrucianism, its key members and their roles in the formation and settling of America. The book explores Sir Francis Bacon and Dr. John Dee's deep influence on England's colonization of America as well as the Rosicrucian influence on the Founding Fathers and on cities such as Philadelphia and Williamsburg. It also explains how Bacon was the author of many anonymous Rosicrucian texts and how he envisioned America as the "New Atlantis" and reveals the connections of the Order of the Rosy Cross to the Knights of the Golden Circle and to the Georgia Guidestones. Softcover, 294 pages, #870, *$20*.

Jesse James & the Lost Templar Treasure—Secret Diaries, Coded Maps & the Knights of the Golden Circle

Here is an amazing investigation into the lost treasures of Jesse James and the Knights of the Golden Circle and their connections to the Templars, Rosicrucians and the Founding Fathers. Explains how Jesse James used techniques involving sacred geometry, gematria and esoteric symbols to hide the treasures he was entrusted with and encode his maps. Provides instructions for using the encoding template employed by Jesse and the Freemasons to hide and recover treasure and sacred relics. Shows how the encoding template confirms the existence of treasures on Oak Island and Victorio Peak and can be traced to a 16th-century book containing a secret map of the New World and the "Hooked X" of the Knights Templar. Jesse left behind these secret diaries and coded treasure maps. Working to decrypt these maps, Daniel J. Duke—the great-great-grandson of Jesse James—reveals hidden treasures yet to be recovered as well as connections between the infamous train robber and Freemasonry, the Knights Templar, the Founding Fathers and even some ancient mysticism—and how you might be able to find treasure yourself! Softcover, 160 pages, #868, *$17*.

The Stories of Our Pioneers: Their Heroic Deeds and Devoted Lives

By Augustus Lynch Mason, John Clark Ridpath and Trumbull White. Here is an absolutely amazing book, first written in 1904 by three American educator-historians, chronicling the heroic deeds and lives of the intrepid and courageous fathers and mothers of America. This beautiful reproduction has more than 100 B&W illustrations gracing its impressive pages. Much of this book would be considered too politically incorrect to make it into any modern history book today. Every single chapter and story in this 694-page book is filled with fact and excitement like you'll never see in the dry, politically correct histories published in our modern era. Here is America's history as viewed by the people of the early 1900s who were unafraid to celebrate our real heroes and revile the dastardly villains of the early days of our nation. Softcover, 694 pages, #761, *$40*.

TBR subscribers may take 10% off prices above. Prices do not include shipping: Inside the U.S. add $5 on orders up to $50. Add $10 on orders from $50.01 to $100. Add $15 on orders from $100.01 to $200. Add $20 on orders from $200.01 to $300. Over $300, please email Sales@BarnesReview.org or call 202-547-5586 for best S&H rates or for foreign shipping rates. Order from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge, Mon.-Thu,. 9-4:30 ET. See also www.BarnesReview.com.

20th-Century Minutemen
Embodiments of the American Spirit

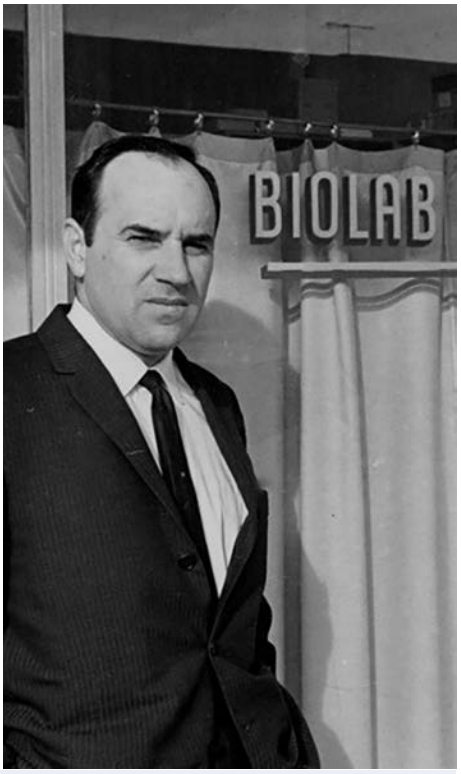
Modern survivalist and militia movements owe their origins largely to Robert DePugh

By Rémi Tremblay

We live in uncertain times, to put it mildly, and more and more of our contemporaries are starting to realize that they may have to fend for themselves at some point in the future. Over the last two years, many citizens have come to understand that the government and society generally are not as stable as many believed. We have seen riots, empty shelves in stores, increased inflation, population lockdowns and so on. Things we once thought were too far-fetched to be seriously considered are now being openly discussed.

In such a context, it is not surprising to learn that survivalism is in full swing and is attracting more and more adherents. Many city dwellers have left for the countryside while others engage in "prepping" tactics, such as stockpiling food and water, gardening, homesteading, and making general attempts to disassociate from mainstream society, which is becoming increasingly more vulnerable as racial and political tensions rise and supply chains are disrupted.

Over the last several decades, times of turmoil have seen an increase in gun, outdoor gear and survival literature sales. Our ancestors sure didn't need to consciously prepare for the worst as cowboys, pioneers, fur traders and farmers were already self-reliant and were living in harmony with their environment.



Robert DePugh founded BioLabs, a veterinary and supplemental drug business that generated the financial foundation for his anti-Communist militia movement. BioLabs produced Minuteman Survival Tabs, a version of which is still in production and sold today.

However, with urbanization, we now live in a society where many have never seen a wild animal and most have no military background. The complexification and interdependence of society, even in the countryside and small towns, have made individuals less able to face improbable odds. Are they ready for a disaster?

WHAT IF SOCIETY FAILS?

It is for this very eventuality that some organize and learn basic techniques of survival or organize in small communities that are totally independent. They are what have become known as "preppers" or survivalists.

The "prepper" movement, more often called survivalist, is often said to have originated in the 1970s with Kurt Saxon. During the Cold War, many feared the prospect of a Soviet attack on the United States and Saxon's books and magazines on self-reliance found a fertile ground for the survivalist movement. But if we investigate a bit further, we realize that the idea of surviving against greater forces and without any outside help

November 9, 1961: Shown are Minutemen organizers Robert DePugh (left) and Don Alderman.

was very popular a decade before in the 1950s and 1960s. In fact, it was the fundamental idea of a group of which Saxon had been a part of—the Minutemen founded and led by Robert DePugh.

THE ORIGINS OF THE MOVEMENT

After active service with the army during World War II, although at home and not in any combat zone, Robert Bolivar DePugh had become a salesman, before setting up his business, BioLab, which first failed but succeeded on a second try.[1] His political involvement started after he became wealthy and had more time to devote to projects unrelated to his main business.

Opposed to any form of tyranny, represented in the form of Communism or Fascism or anything in between, he came to espouse libertarian viewpoints based on individual rights—a bedrock of American political traditions. He soon joined the John Birch Society, an anti-Communist group, and published ads against gun control in his native state of Missouri. "History proves … that tyranny is the inevitable consequence when people forfeit their individual freedom," read one popular ad at the time.[2]

DePugh then founded what would become known as the Minutemen in 1958. After hearing of the guerrillas in Cuba, DePugh and his friends realized that Communists could try to take over America. As DePugh explains: "We got to talking about how bad off the country would be in case of invasion and how such a group as ours could become a guerrilla band."[3] The seed had been planted.

DePugh and his comrades began considering potential scenarios involving a Communist invasion or takeover of society. If they did not organize, who would? Who would fight Communists if the Army failed? Resistance to an enemy attack was easier to organize before, as opposed to after, any invasion.

The fear of Communism was then real. It was not a fear based on a theoretical worldview that stood in stark contrast to American free market capitalism. Rather, the genuine fear posed by Communism was represented by the nuclear arsenal possessed by the USSR as well as the ballistic missiles that were being sent to Cuba at the time. The fact that spies were uncovered in America demonstrated all the more that the threat was real. Determined to preserve their freedoms, DePugh and his friends decided they had to take the lead and get ready for any possible scenario.

Robert DePugh (left) is shown training members of the Minutemen in survival and shooting skills.

DePugh's circle of associates aimed to form an organization that would be able to not only survive but also defend the nation against its enemies, wherever they came from.

Ironically, the name Minutemen—a reference to the 18th-century American revolutionaries—came from President John F. Kennedy. In a speech for the Roosevelt Day Commemoration on January 29, 1961, he declared:

> Today we need a nation of minutemen; citizens who are not only prepared to take up arms, but citizens who regard the preservation of freedom as a basic purpose of their daily life and who are willing to consciously work and sacrifice for that freedom. The cause of liberty, the cause of America, cannot succeed with any lesser effort.[4]

The name had been brought to them on a silver platter: DePugh's group would become the Minutemen.

THE RISE OF THE MINUTEMEN

From then on, the Minutemen started advertising the organization in various newspapers, hardly a tactic a revolutionary or would-be terrorist organization would employ. Thanks to this open publicity, the budding Minutemen organization grew quickly into a large organization with considerable name recognition across the country.

Exactly how many members joined we may never know. Because the organization was always prepared to go underground, no records were kept and many participated unofficially, without having joined. DePugh considered secrecy as an essential feature of his organization, as he wrote in his book *Blueprint for Victory*.

"We see that underground forces have little or no defensive potential in the usual sense of the word," DePugh wrote. "Their only defense is secrecy. Let me repeat this very essential fact—the only real defense of an underground movement is secrecy."

Furthermore, DePugh considered *intox* (anything deliberately intended to deceive or trick) as a legitimate guerrilla weapon, so he often claimed large numbers of members, although his own figures have always varied too much to be considered credible.[5]

J. Edgar Hoover, the notorious director of the FBI at the time, routinely scaled down the numbers of the organization to ridiculously low figures for his own reasons. David H. Benneth from Syracuse University estimates the number to have been around 5,000 to 6,000 members at its peak in 1966, a conservative figure.[6]

The organization was highly decentralized and had no official chain of command. DePugh acted as the national coordinator. Some coordination was also present at the state level, but the general idea was to create a force of equal free men—men who could oppose tyranny with their will and weapons, provided they had the adequate training.

The strategy was to organize into small cells, gather information on local Communists and stockpile weapons for an anticipated counter-revolution in the event of a Communist takeover.

Training was provided through camps, workshops, the newsletter *On Target* and conferences on the threat of international Communism, guerrilla tactics and survival, in general. It was clear that cells would be independent from one another, thus, the more knowledgeable were the individuals, the fitter they would be to overcome the enemy.

Therefore, camps were organized with an emphasis on individual fighting skills and survival rather than large troop offensives. Similar camps

would be set up by various right-wing groups in the decades to come, especially with the militia movement of the 1990s. However, if the Minutemen were openly anti-Communist, they were not a right-wing group *per se*. They were mostly apolitical and opposed both Nazism and Communism, although the former assumed threat no longer existed.

DePugh was and remained until his death in 2009 a staunch individualist opposed to what he termed "collectivist ideologies." Freedom to him was an individualistic concept.[7]

In *Blueprint for Victory*, he explains: "Our nation has reached a point of no return—a point beyond which the American people can no longer defend their freedom by the traditional means of politics and public opinion."[8] He thought of Minutemen "not as right wing or left wing, but as individualists."[9]

Still, the Minutemen were often described as a White supremacist organization, just as any conservative dissident movement in America today is slandered as promoting "White supremacy."

It is true that some members were Birchers or Klansmen, but the Minutemen remained dedicated to their primary objectives and did not allow outside political movements to interfere with their mission. In fact, there were Black and Jewish members within its ranks, as well.

The FBI, despite repeated efforts to shut the organization down, admitted that the Minutemen were simply "a secret anti-Communist group dedicated to preventing the spread of Communism in the USA."[10]

CONFLICT WITH OTHER GROUPS

American Nazis had nothing to do with the Minutemen, and DePugh often voiced his criticism of National Socialists, including George Lincoln Rockwell, who he considered quite the "phony."[11]

According to former member Robert Taylor, who went into hiding with DePugh in 1968:

> We came into conflict with lots of other groups, extreme groups on the right, like the American Nazi Party of George Lincoln Rockwell. There were always a lot of antithetical feelings there between us and him, and Robert DePugh really disdained him absolutely, and so there was a lot of this.

Rockwell, for his part, declared that DePugh would only get himself and anyone who followed him thrown into jail, with nothing to show for their sacrifice. Given the nature of DePugh's organization, Rockwell argued it seriously endangered all nationalist patriots determined to promote their policies according to the law. Robert F. Kennedy, the U.S. attorney general at the time, was openly looking to criminalize all "extremists" such as DePugh and the Minutemen. Rockwell repeated emphatically in public, in private and in his own party program that "we shall use only legal, constitutional means" to champion its goals, and swore all his members to uphold that order.

Nevertheless, DePugh was in contact with various leaders of the right, including publisher Ed Fields and Willis Carto, founder of The Barnes Review and Liberty Lobby, among other organizations and publications.[12]

TARGETED BY FBI

The first mistake the Minutemen made, according to DePugh himself, was to start stockpiling weapons as they did.[13] Fearing they would not be able to get the appropriate weapons when they would be needed and that they would become harder to get as the government restricted the right to bear arms, members started buying and hiding military arsenals for worst-case scenarios. At that time, DePugh wrote: "Hide your weapons away. To surrender your arms is to surrender your liberty— and most probably your lives as well."[14]

Among the weapons stockpiled, some were legal while others were not. It is what led the federal government to take interest in the burgeon-

TRAITORS BEWARE

See the old man at the corner where you buy your papers? He may have a silencer equipped pistol under his coat. That extra fountain pen in the pocket of the insurance salesman who calls on you might be a cyanide gas gun. What about your milk man? Arsenic works slow but sure. Your auto mechanic may stay up nights studying booby traps. These patriots are not going to let you take their freedom away from them. They have learned the silent knife, the strangler's cord, the target rifle that hits sparrows at 200 yards. Traitors beware. Even now the cross hairs are on the back of your necks.

MINUTEMEN

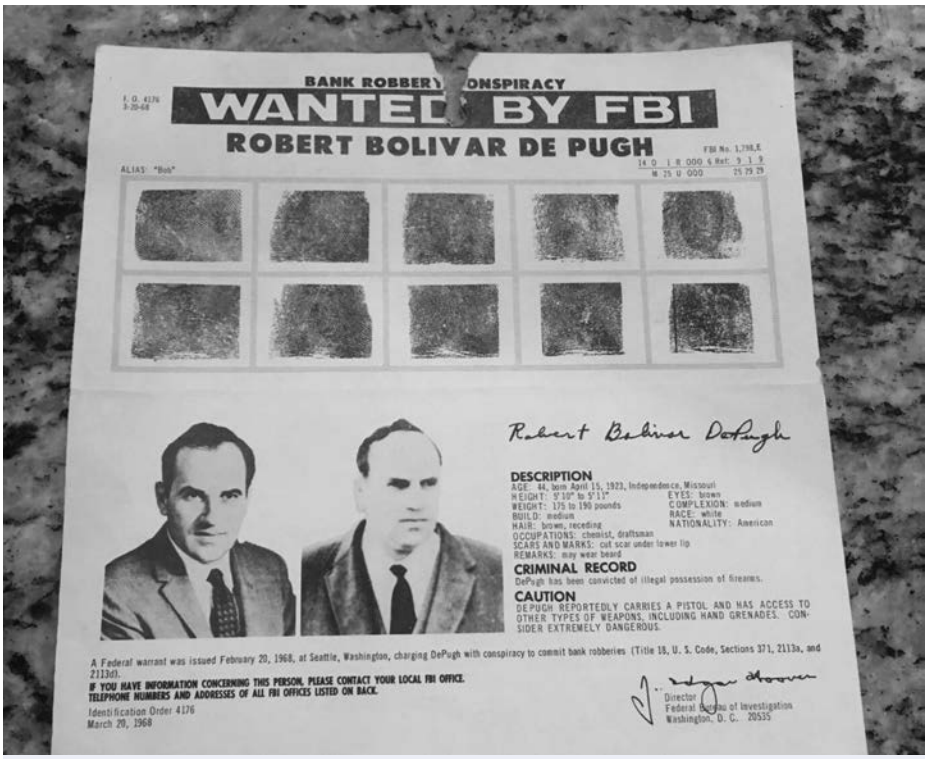
Traitors Beware!

The above flyer was posted in shop windows, phone booths, and other public places by supporters of the Minutemen, warning America's enemies they were prepared to defend their liberty and freedom:

"See the old man at the corner where you buy your papers? He may have a silencer-equipped pistol under his coat. That extra fountain pen in the pocket of the insurance salesman who calls on you might be a cyanide gas gun. What about your milk man? Arsenic works slow but sure. Your auto mechanic may stay up nights studying booby traps.

"These patriots are not going to let you take their freedom away from them. They have learned the silent knife, the strangler's cord, the target rifle that hits sparrows at 200 yards.

"Traitors beware. Even now the cross hairs are on the back of your necks."


BANK ROBBERY CONSPIRACY
WANTED BY FBI
ROBERT BOLIVAR DE PUGH
ALIAS: "Bob"
Robert Bolivar DePugh
DESCRIPTION
AGE: 44, born April 15, 1923, Independence, Missouri
HEIGHT: 5'10" to 5'11"
WEIGHT: 175 to 190 pounds
BUILD: medium
HAIR: brown, receding
OCCUPATIONS: chemist, draftsman
SCARS AND MARKS: cut scar under lower lip
REMARKS: may wear beard
EYES: brown
COMPLEXION: medium
RACE: white
NATIONALITY: American
CRIMINAL RECORD
DePugh has been convicted of illegal possession of firearms.
CAUTION
DE PUGH REPORTEDLY CARRIES A PISTOL AND HAS ACCESS TO OTHER TYPES OF WEAPONS, INCLUDING HAND GRENADES. CONSIDER EXTREMELY DANGEROUS.
A Federal warrant was issued February 20, 1968, at Seattle, Washington, charging DePugh with conspiracy to commit bank robberies (Title 18, U. S. Code, Sections 371, 2113a, and 2113d).
IF YOU HAVE INFORMATION CONCERNING THIS PERSON, PLEASE CONTACT YOUR LOCAL FBI OFFICE.
TELEPHONE NUMBERS AND ADDRESSES OF ALL FBI OFFICES LISTED ON BACK.
Identification Order 4176
March 20, 1968
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C. 20535

Above, the FBI "wanted poster" issued on March 20, 1968 for Robert Bolivar DePugh a month after a U.S. federal arrest warrant was issued for his apprehension via the Seattle field office. The charge was "conspiracy to commit bank robberies." Below, DePugh is shown demonstrating what he called a "germ warfare protector." In the background is Don Alderman.

ing organization and movement.

In 1961, the Reuther Memorandum, produced by United Auto Workers' president Victor Reuther upon the request of then-Attorney General Kennedy, denounced the threat posed by anti-Communist groups such as the John Birch Society, the Christian Anti-Communist Crusade and, of course, the Minutemen, which was especially targeted as a group that should be investigated and then annihilated.

From that moment, prominent politicians, including President John F. Kennedy, started singling out the Minutemen. The police forces and, more specifically, the FBI took heed and started infiltrating the organization.

"We came to the conclusion that our government has already gone Communist," DePugh commented at the time. "They don't want us to defend individual freedom. The Second Amendment means nothing at all to them. The right to keep and bear arms is a facade."[15]

Communists were no longer just a foreign enemy: They were inside the very government, with a tight grip on education, the media and the federal apparatus. Thus, no help was to be expected from the government. From now on, the Minutemen had to fly under the radar and avoid detection by the "enemy" in Washington.

THE SHOWDOWN

In 1966, DePugh was suspected in a very unlikely kidnapping case which was never pursued. However, that strange case allowed the authorities to get the search warrants they needed to enter his house. After allegedly finding illegal weapons, he was arrested by federal agents. Those charges were later dismissed.

The following year, more charges related to firearms were laid against DePugh and two of his close friends, Wally Peyson and Troy Houghton, with two former Minutemen members acting as prosecution witnesses: Jerry Brooks and James Moore, an agent of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco,

and Firearms. DePugh was then condemned to four years behind bars, to which another year was added after he was caught once more in violation of the National Firearms Act.

New charges were brought against him related to a "conspiracy to commit robberies" of several banks in Kansas. The whole case was based on an infiltrator's tip. The rat claimed that DePugh and Peyson had authorized the robberies.[16]

Seven Minutemen members were eventually arrested and, as expected, firearms and other military equipment were found.

Interestingly, the report of the informant states that those arrested "were not convinced" by the robbery plans and showed "reluctance."[17] They were still arrested for "planning" such acts, which were most likely inspired by the infiltrator himself—possibly the only one seriously considering the bank heist. This tactic is still used today by the FBI.

DePugh and Peyson, seeing the charges accumulating against them, decided to go underground for over a year, leading to one of the greatest manhunts in American history. DePugh used different survival techniques to avoid being caught and later wrote a book titled *Can You Survive?* in which he explained the skills he employed to stay alive and avoid his pursuers while living in the wild, one of the first survivalist handbooks to be published.

He was finally caught in 1969 in Truth or Consequences, New Mexico. He had stopped fleeing authorities and he and Peyson had resumed their Minutemen operations, leading to their eventual capture.

At the same time, other informants within the Minutemen had notified their handlers that about 20 murder squads could strike anywhere in the United States if DePugh was arrested. Their lists were ready and, allegedly, the hitmen were anxiously awaiting instructions.

Another source testified that Peyson, who was in hiding, was actually preparing a bomb attack on the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C.[18] while other Minutemen were purportedly planning to bomb an Anti-Defamation League Convention.[19] The FBI had to admit in their reports that their field agents were not at all confident in the veracity of the information.[20] They nevertheless acted as if it were true in order to once and for all crush the Minutemen.

THE END OF THE MINUTEMEN

With DePugh heading to jail, the Minutemen closed their operation following a final, highly mediatized confrontation between young Minutemen and Communists in Chicago in February 1969. Richard N. Taylor explains how it ended:

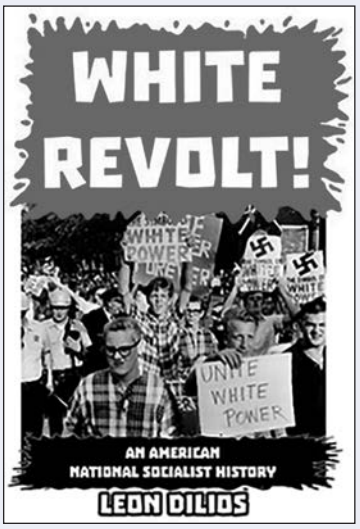
> Overall, the Minutemen ended ostensibly about 1971, and I had written out letters to all of the coordinators at local and state levels suggesting that they atomize their activities to their own areas; that they form militias; that they form posses and things of that nature; and that was the inception of the militia movement. Probably the Posse Comitatus and a lot of other groups grew out of it as a result, to the horror of the federal agents, because when we were there, they had one organization, one headquarters to watch and spy on and surveil, then, suddenly, they had thousands of them, all independent and without necessarily having any contact between these various groups at that time.[21]

EPILOGUE

Robert DePugh served four years from 1969 to 1973 when he was paroled.[22] After his release, he remained involved in politics, getting closer to the Christian Identity movement, but never assumed any leadership position. He was tried again but acquitted on three different counts of federal firearms violations. As he recalled, in his whole life, he was arrested and indicted at least a dozen times but was only convicted twice.[23] He died on June, 30 2009 at his home in Rich-

Nova Europa: European Survival Strategy in a Darkening World

By Arthur Kemp. Given current demographic trends, European people will first become an outright minority in their own lands within the next 30 years. Thereafter, they will become a tiny minority and, shortly after that, will vanish completely under a flood of further immigration and miscegenation. "Traditional" political activity has failed to stem the tide, and the time has come to consider an alternative strategy that will preserve Europeans in the post-Western age. This book describes the steps required to attain a practical solution, namely a European ethnostate, divorced from "White supremacy" over others. Drawing upon history and two practical examples (the Afrikaner town of Orania and the Zionist state of Israel), the author forms a coherent argument for the creation of, at first, local European communities and, then, eventually, the creation of a European ethnostate arising from the chaos of a Third Worldized globe. It includes detailed steps and territorial proposals. It is a positive, practical answer to the crisis facing European man which, if implemented, might provide his only salvation. Why is it that only the European people are under threat in this way? What is different about the other peoples of the Earth, that they are not under threat of extinction in this manner? The answer is simple, and obvious: it is because all the other people of the Earth have homelands where they can maintain their racial integrity and identity. Why the blatant hypocrisy and double standards? Why is there no European homeland in which European people are a majority, and in which they have the inalienable right to maintain their racial identity and integrity? European people need a heartland, a homeland, just like any other people on earth. Softcover, 88 pages, #723, *$12* plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call toll free 1-877-773-9077 to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-4:30 ET or purchase at www.BarnesReview.com.



White Revolt!

An American National Socialist History

By Leon Dilios. Here is the true story of National Socialism in the U.S. presented through the personal experiences of its members. Beginning in the 1960s, the author was an eyewitness to George Lincoln Rockwell's mass rally in Chicago and "White Power March." Following Rockwell's assassination, Frank Collin opened "Rockwell Hall," in memory of the fallen commander, headquarters of the National Socialist Party of America. Over the next 10 years, NSPA activism made world headlines and generated a landmark free speech Supreme Court ruling still studied by law students today. Riots, street battles, bombings, shoot-outs, killings, arrests and legal prosecutions culminated in "Operation Skokie," when uniformed stormtroopers threatened to "invade" the Jewish suburb with swastikas flying, unless their rights to free speech were restored. Their success in that case was celebrated with a rally, where police battalions, Marxist mobs and Brown Shirts had a tense confrontation. Softcover, 312 pages, #826, ***$20*** plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-4:30 ET or you may also purchase online at www.BarnesReview.com.

mond, Missouri at age 86.

"Robert DePugh was a strategist, he was somebody who thought very hard about what he was doing, looking for the Achilles' heels of his enemy, looking for the places he could insinuate his actions and so forth," old friend Robert Taylor explained when commenting on DePugh. "He thought like a guerrilla, like a real guerrilla, like a real revolutionary."[24]

DePugh had ventured down a path no one else at the time had considered taking, and very few people had the courage to follow. Still, according to Eric Beckemeier, the Minutemen and the publicity around the group allowed the government to pass anti-paramilitary legislation and gave the American conservative and right-wing movements an image of extremism it still retains today.[25]

While the Minutemen vanished, the idea of surviving against hostile odds was carried on by Kurt Saxon, who started publishing the newsletter *Survivor* as well as different books related to survivalism, initiating a movement that still thrives today. Of course, all who embrace self-sufficiency are smeared as "kooks" in today's twisted world. ❖

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ENDNOTES:

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RÉMI TREMBLAY is the editor of the French-Canadian magazine *Le Harfang* as well as the author of *Le Canada français, de Jacques Cartier au genocide tranquille.* He is also the author of a marvelous book on the plight of the Acadians: *Les Acadiens: du Grand Dérangement au Grand Remplacement.* In addition, Tremblay is a popular freelance journalist for European and North American media outlets.

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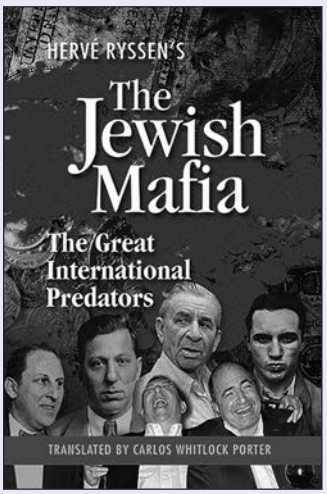

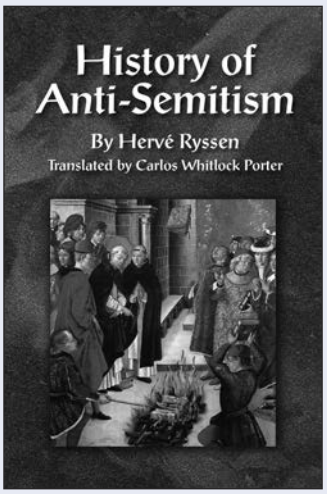

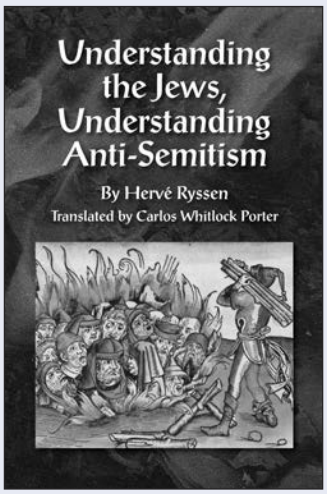

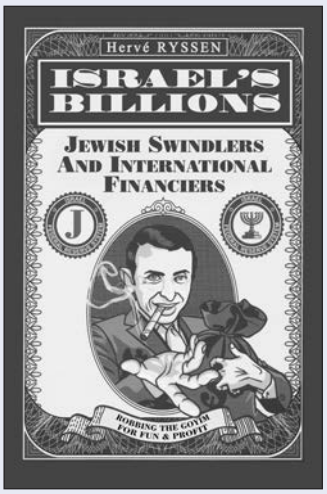

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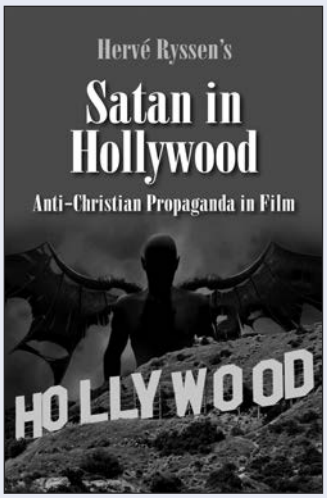

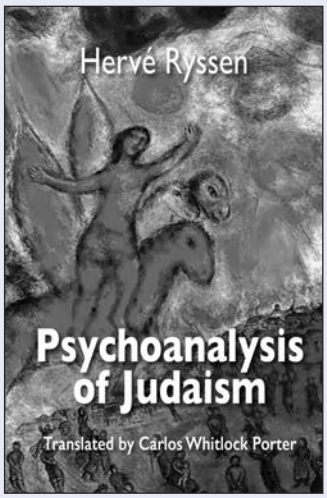

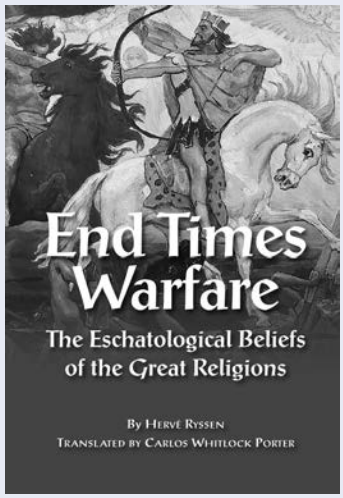
End Times Warfare
The Eschatological Beliefs of the Great Religions
By Hervé Ryssen
Translated by Carlos Whitlock Porter

Satan in Hollywood: Anti-Christian Propaganda in Film

On television and in film, Christians are most frequently depicted as narrow-minded, intolerant racists and bigots, if not actually rapists or murderers. The Catholic clergy is almost always depicted as a place of concealment for sadists and mental defectives. Hundreds of films contain anti-Christian smears, and the list gets longer every year. Ryssen identifies a large number of these films and details their anti-Christian messages and imagery. These vile themes even appear in children's cartoons! The evidence speaks for itself: Christianity—and most particularly the Catholic Church—is under attack in the Hollywood film industry in ways that have never been used against Islam or Judaism or any other community in history. Decade after decade, these messages have been growing in intensity, becoming increasingly explicit and evermore aggressive. It is as if the weakening of Christianity in the West were merely exacerbating a revengeful, explosive hatred too long contained. Since 2005, Hervé Ryssen has published 10 books, each containing hundreds of footnotes and references, on matters of crucial importance to an understanding of the 20th and 21st centuries: the religious origins of globalism; the cosmopolitan ideal in literature and film; the origins of psychoanalysis; the prevalence of hysteria, homosexuality and feminism; the hidden face of communism; the history of anti-Semitism; the causes of World War II; the great transnational mafias and swindlers; and the vision of the "End Times" in the great religions, etc. *Satan in Hollywood: Anti-Christian Propaganda in Film*. Softcover, saddle-stitched, 59 pages, #850, ***$10***.

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Jewish Involvement in the Communist Revolution

OVERWHELMING EVIDENCE DEMONSTRATES that Jews played a leading role in overthrowing and executing the Russian tzar and establishing a brutal Communist dictatorship leading to the deaths of millions. Today, this is a politically and racially charged subject, but even the nationalist leaders of modern-day Russia have reluctantly admitted that fact. Though we covered the topic in our September/October 2008 theme issue "The Jews and Russia," a review of Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn's tome *200 Years Together*, multiple TBR subscribers have recently asked for a single article proving the point. Here it is.

By John Wear, J.D.

The Bolshevik revolution in the Soviet Union was not primarily a Russian revolution. Instead, it was primarily led by a non-Russian, Jewish ethnic minority that hated Russians and the tzars for their alleged anti-Semitism.[1] This article documents some of the evidence indicating that Jews were the driving force behind Communism and the Bolshevik revolution.

JEWISH SOURCES

Many Jews and Jewish publications have confirmed the predominately Jewish nature of Communism and the Bolshevik revolution. For example, according to the *Encyclopedia Judaica*:

> The Communist movement and ideology played an important part in Jewish life, particularly in the 1920s, 1930s, and during and after World War II. … Individual Jews played an important role in the early stages of Bolshevism and the Soviet regime. … The great attraction of Communism among Russian, and later also Western, Jewry emerged only with the establishment of the Soviet regime in Russia. … Communist trends became widespread in virtually all Jewish communities.[2]

Anatoly Lunacharsky, the sole Gentile identified by Leon Trotsky in his "founding six" responsible for the Bolshevik revolution.

Leon Trotsky's book *Stalin*, written in exile, attempted to show that Stalin had played only an insignificant role in the early days of the Communist takeover. To illustrate his point, Trotsky reproduced a postcard depicting the six leaders of the revolution. These leaders were: Vladimir Lenin (who was at least one-quarter Jewish, spoke Yiddish in his home, and was married to a Jewess); Trotsky (real Jewish name: Lev Bronstein); Grigory Zinoviev (real Jewish name: Hirsch Apfelbaum); Anatoly Lunacharsky (a Gentile); Lev Kamenev (real Jewish name: Rosenfeld); and Yakov Sverdlov (Jewish). Thus, five of the six leaders of the Communist takeover of the Soviet Union were Jewish.[3]

Israeli historian Louis Rapoport, in his book *Stalin's War Against the Jews*, wrote:

> Immediately after the revolution, many Jews were euphoric over their high representation in the new government. Lenin's first Politburo was dominated by men of Jewish origins. … Under Lenin, Jews became involved in all aspects of the revolution, including its dirtiest work. Despite the Communists'

Four of the top Bolshevik revolutionaries: From left to right: Vladimir Ulyanov, more commonly known as Vladimir Lenin, served as the first head of government of the Soviet Union. Lev Bronstein, more commonly known as Leon Trotsky, a longtime Communist terrorist, was the first commissar for foreign affairs. Leo Rosenfeld, known as Lev Kamenev, was a leading revolutionary who was ultimately executed by Stalin. Hirsch Apfelbaum (Grigory Zinoviev), was a close ally of Lenin and served as Chairman of the Communist International. He, like Kamenev and Trotsky, eventually became a target of Stalin and was executed in 1936.

> vows to eradicate anti-Semitism, it spread rapidly after the revolution —partly because of the prominence of so many Jews in the Soviet administration, as well as in the traumatic, inhuman Sovietization drives that followed. Historian Salo Baron has noted that an immensely disproportionate number of Jews joined the new Bolshevik police, the Cheka, "perhaps in subconscious retaliation for the many years of suffering at the hands of the Russian police." And many of those who fell afoul of the Cheka would be shot by Jewish investigators.[4]

Jewish historian Dr. Angelo Solomon Rappoport wrote: "The Jews in Russia, in their total mass, were responsible for the revolution."[5] A number of Jewish publications, such as *The Jewish Chronicle*, have also disclosed Vladimir Lenin's Jewish heritage.[6]

In 1920, the Jewish magazine *The American Hebrew* stated that the Bolshevik revolution in Russia was the work of Jewish brains and planning. It wrote: "The Bolshevik movement is neither polite nor tolerant; in its initial phase it was purely destructive. … What Jewish idealism and Jewish discontent have so powerfully contributed to accomplish in Russia, the same historic qualities of the Jewish mind and heart are tending to promote in other countries."[7]

The predominately Jewish nature of the Bolshevik revolution was confirmed by M. Cohen, on April 12, 1919 in *The Communist Charkov*. Cohen stated: "Without exaggeration, it may be said that the great Russian revolution was indeed accomplished by the hands of the Jews."[8]

U.S. MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

Many officers in the Military Intelligence Division (MID) of the U.S. Army reported that most Bolshevik leaders were Jews. MID's New York office reported "that there is now definite evidence that Bolshevism is an international movement controlled by Jews." In Bern, an American agent reported that 90% of those attending secret Bolshevik meetings were Jews. The British government also obtained evidence that the Bolshevik movement throughout the world is an international conspiracy of Jews. The official MID viewpoint was that "Jewish intellectuals have had the leading and commanding part everywhere," and because of "the growing power of the Jews," they practically controlled the Soviet government.[9]

International Jewish intrigues began to surface within MID during the summer of 1918. An agent linked the Joint Distribution Committee of Jewish War Relief, the Federal Reserve Board, New York Jewish bankers and the American Jewish Committee with Jewish financiers and centers of propaganda and spying in Germany. The agent also said that the Jewish Bolsheviks who had seized control of Russia now conspired to

overthrow other governments. Almost all of the top leaders in the Soviet government were identified as being Jews.[10]

U.S. Gen. Amos A. Fries told MID's chief in 1926 that Polish officers believed that Jewish leaders, most disguised behind Russian names, really controlled the USSR. Fries wrote:

> [O]f the Russian Congress, some 70% were Jews and the remaining 30% were largely figureheads. … Real power … was entirely in the hands of the Jews who were in it … for what they could get out of it, and very few members … really believe in the doctrines which they preach.[11]

Gen. Fries and Eli A. Helmick, inspector general of the Army (1919-1927), viewed Bolshevism as the continuation of an international conspiracy that originated with the Illuminati in the 18th century. They told audiences that the Illuminati incited the great French Revolution of 1789 and "were the influence which led to the bloodshed during the reign of terror." The Communist International of Lenin and Trotsky was the modern form of this conspiracy, from which more bloody destruction could be expected.[12]

MID argued that both Jewish Bolsheviks and Jews in general in the Soviet Union profited at the expense of real Russians. Jews monopolized the privileged government offices and easy "graft jobs," while confiscating the old regime's most valuable riches and smuggling them out of the country. Jews encouraged bribery and were behind "all speculation in foodstuffs." Despite the revolutionary zeal with which Jews dispatched the Red Army against enemies, one MID informant complained that he never saw a Jew anywhere close to the frontlines.[13]

Col. William Godson, one of the American Army's most valued intelligence officers, wrote from Poland: "The connection between the Jews and the Bolsheviks at Vilna seems to be proven without a shadow of a doubt. When the Bolsheviks entered the city, they were taken to the houses of the wealthy by the Jews and apparently had this matter arranged beforehand." Godson wrote two years later: "I am so thoroughly convinced of the reality of a Jewish movement to dominate the world that I hate to leave a stone unturned."[14]

OTHER AMERICAN SOURCES

David R. Francis, the American ambassador to Russia at the time of the Russian revolution, sent a cable to the U.S. government in January 1918: "The Bolshevik leaders here, most of whom are Jews and 90% of whom are returned exiles, care little for Russia or any other country but are internationalists and they are trying to start a worldwide social revolution."[15]

The Jewish control of the Communist movement was well understood in Russia.

Capt. Montgomery Schuyler, an American Army intelligence officer in Russia during the Russian revolution, wrote in an official report: "It is probably unwise to say this loudly in the United States, but the Bolshevik movement is and has been since its beginning guided and controlled by Russian Jews of the greasiest types."[16] Schuyler returned to the United States in early 1920. In a speech at the Church of St. John the Evangelist in New York, Schuyler stated:

> The government of Russia is almost entirely Jewish, and our United States Army in Siberia was full of Bolshevist Jews straight from Moscow. They had entered the United States and enlisted in the U.S. Army going to Siberia. Gen. Graves, the commander, had a staff that was almost entirely Jewish. … Owing to the Bolshevist Jews in our army, all information that should have reached Kolchak went straight to Moscow.[17]

U.S. Congressman Louis McFadden documented the Jewish control of Soviet Communism. In a speech to Congress on June 15, 1934, McFadden said that the Soviet government in 1917 was composed of 565 persons as follows: 32 Russians, two Poles, one Czech, 34 Letts, three Finns, 10 Armenians, three Georgians, one Hungarian, 10 Germans, and 469 Jews. McFadden said that the Jews in the Russian government did not represent the thoughts and ideals of the 150 million Russian citizens. Instead, he described Jews in the Soviet government as aliens and usurpers who were not concerned with the welfare of the Russian people.[18]

John Beaty, in his book *The Iron Curtain Over America*, wrote that the first Soviet commissariats were largely staffed with Jews. Under Lenin's and Trotsky's leadership, a small number of highly trained Jews from abroad, along with Russian Jews and non-Jewish followers of Marxist ideology, were able to make themselves masters of Russia. The Jewish control of the Communist movement was well understood in Russia.[19]

Henry Ford, the revolutionary automaker, said that Jews were behind the Bolshevik revolution:

> Russian Bolshevism came out of the East Side of New York where it was fostered by the encouragement—the religious, moral, and financial encouragement—of Jewish leaders.
>
> Leon Trotsky (Bronstein) was an East Sider. The forces which fostered what he stood for centered in the Kehillah and the American Jewish Committee. Both were interested in the work he set out to do—the overthrow of an established government, one of the allies of the United States in World War I. Russian Bolshevism was helped to its objective by Jewish gold from the

United States—and by the ignorance and indolence of the Gentile citizens of the United States whose crimes of omission are almost as grave as those of Bolshevik commission.[20]

American historian Dr. Matthew Raphael Johnson writes that the USSR was largely Jewish, based far more on Jewish ethnic identity than Marxism. Stalin continued this trend and backed Jewish ethnic interests indirectly throughout his entire life. Jews remained in control of the Stalinist system even through the purges. Dr. Johnson also writes that Stalin had three wives, all of them Jews, and that Vyacheslav Molotov was married to a Jew.[21]

Ernest Elmhurst confirmed the predominately Jewish nature of the Bolshevik revolution. He wrote:

> During 1920, the Council of Commissaries consisted of 20 members, of which 17 were Jews and only three Russians. The Commissariat of War then consisted of 43 members, of which 34 were Jews. In the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs, out of 17 members, 14 were Jews, while in the Commissariat of the Provinces, 21 out of 23 were of the same race, as were 45 out of the 55 members of the Commissariat of the Interior. In the Department of the "Fourth Estate," the Press, out of 42 members, 41 were Jewish, the only exception being the "Shabbos Goy"—Gentile front —Maxim Gorky.[22]

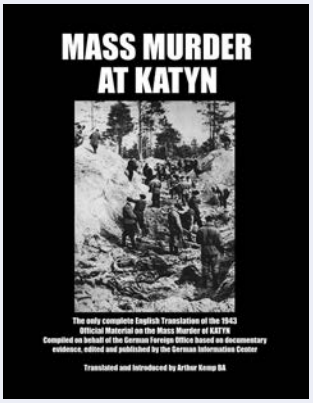
OTHER SOURCES

British intelligence reports stated that Jews controlled the Communist revolution in the Soviet Union. The first sentence in a lengthy British intelligence report dated July 16, 1919, stated: "There is now definite evidence that Bolshevism is an international movement controlled by Jews."[23]

Winston Churchill, in an article appearing in the *Illustrated Sunday Herald* on February 8, 1920, wrote: "There is no need to exaggerate the part played in the creation of Bolshe-

MASS MURDER AT KATYN

The only complete English translation of the 1943 "Official Material on the Mass Murder of Katyn," compiled on behalf of the German Foreign Office based on documentary evidence, edited and published by the German Information Center. Translated and introduced by Arthur Kemp.



Here is the first-ever full English translation of the complete forensic report by the German government detailing the mass murder and burial of Polish officers and officials by the USSR's secret police in the Katyn Forest, originally published in 1943. Dismissed as "propaganda" and ignored for nearly 50 years, this report was completely accurate and, if anything, an understatement of the nature of Bolshevism.

The meticulous report starts with an overview of the basic facts surrounding the discovery of the mass graves and then produces a series of eyewitness accounts of the Poles being moved to the execution area. Next, the reader is given a thorough account of the environment and its effect upon buried bodies—this establishes the time of death beyond question—before providing a series of postmortem studies on the bodies. These postmortem reports—carried out by a team of doctors, overseen by the Red Cross and Allied prisoners of war brought in to observe proceedings—revealed that the victims had all been executed by single shots to the back of the head—a merciless and brutal way to individually execute the thousands of victims discovered in the mass graves.

It also provides a full copy of the major exchanges between the International Red Cross and other parties on the matter, while the next section details the Allied response to the revelations. Their view? The murders had not taken place or, if they had, they had been committed by the Germans. The report then provides a full list of the names of victims the postmortem investigations were able to identify and ends with a complete photographic record of the mass graves.

The Communist atrocity at Katyn—downplayed and often ignored by the media—was a turning point in the propaganda war of not only WWII, but also of all postwar propaganda because it was the Soviet Union's desire for revenge over National Socialist Germany's exposure of the Katyn massacre which led to the first "mass genocide" allegations against the Nazis following the capture of the German concentration camps in Poland. This report has only ever been partially translated into English before. This first-ever full translation contains the complete original text, and all 83 original photographs. Also includes 18 new footnotes, in addition to the document's original footnotes, explaining events and details to the present-day reader. In addition, it contains a brand-new introduction which, drawing upon postwar documentation and evidence, provides a complete background to the events at Katyn, including the full extent of the murders, which was not available to the Germans in 1943.

* This is not a "photocopy" but a high-quality digital reproduction made from a rare and expensive original.

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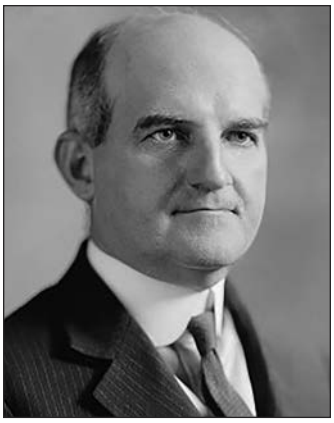

Leading American and British patriots exposed the horrors of the international Communist conspiracy, which was organized and led by radical anti-Christian revolutionaries hellbent on world domination. From left to right: Capt. Montgomery Schuyler, a U.S. army intelligence officer, described the Bolshevik movement as "guided and controlled by Russian Jews." The American ambassador to Russia, David Francis, warned the Bolsheviks were "trying to start a worldwide social revolution." U.S. Congressman Louis McFadden and British author Nesta Webster did everything in their power to warn their countrymen of the threat of the Jewish-led international Communist conspiracy.

vism and in the actual bringing about of the Russian revolution by these international and, for the most part, atheistical Jews." Churchill described Communism as a "sinister confederacy" of "International Jews" who "have gripped the Russian people by the hair of their heads and have become practically the undisputed masters of that enormous empire."

Churchill said of Communism:

> It is not only a creed; it is a plan of campaign. A Communist is not only the holder of certain opinions, he is the pledge adept of a well-thought-out means of enforcing them. The anatomy of discontent and revolution has been studied in every phase and aspect, and a veritable drill book prepared in a scientific spirit of sabotaging all existing institutions. No faith need be kept with non-Communists.
>
> Every act of goodwill, or tolerance or conciliation or mercy or magnanimity on the part of governments or statesmen is to be utilized for their ruin. Then, when the time is ripe and the moment opportune, every form of lethal violence, from revolt to private assassination, must be used without stint or compunction. The citadel will be stormed under the banners of liberty and democracy and, once the apparatus of power is in the hands of the Brotherhood, all opposition, all contrary opinions must be extinguished by death. Democracy is but a tool to be used and afterward broken.[24]

Jews dominated the Communist secret police, which underwent many name changes, including the Cheka, OGPU, GPU, NKVD, NKGB, MGB, and KGB. Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, in his book *Gulag Archipelago*, lists the leading administrators of the Communist secret police: Aron Solts, Yakov Rapoport, Lazar Kogan, Matvei Berman, Genrikh Yagoda and Naftaly Frenkel. All six are Jews.[25] In fact, every head of the secret police under Stalin was a Jew.[26] Moisei Solomonovich Uritzky, a Jew, was also the Cheka's first chief.[27]

According to a statement made by researcher Michael Mills, an official of the government of Australia at Canberra:

> It is legitimate to adopt a critical attitude toward the relatively large number of Jews who, particularly in the first decade after the Bolshevik revolution, collaborated with the Soviet government in the persecution of other peoples.[28]

British author Nesta Webster said that Vladimir Lenin and Leon Trotsky were instrumental in the success of the Bolshevik revolution. She wrote about Lenin's sealed train, which traveled from Switzerland to the Russian border: "Out of a list of 165 names published, 23 are Russian, three Georgian, four Armenian, one German, and 128 Jewish."[29] Webster also wrote: "At about the same time, Trotsky arrived from the United States, followed by over 300 Jews from the East End of New York, and joined up with the Bolshevik Party."[30]

Dr. Joseph Goebbels stated in a speech at Nuremberg on September 10, 1936:

> What is called Bolshevism has nothing whatsoever to do with what we understand by "ideas" and an "outlook on life" (*Weltanschauung*) in general. It is nothing but a pathological and criminal kind of madness, devised by Jews, as can well be proved, and led by Jews who aim at destroying the civilized nations of Europe and at founding a Jewish international world regime that would subject all nations to their power. … Lenin, the father of the Bolshevist revolution, stated frankly that falsehoods are not only justified but have proved to be the most effective tools in the Bolshevist struggle.[31]

CONCLUSION

Communism and the Bolshevik revolution in Russia have clearly been led by a Jewish ethnic minority. When chess genius Bobby Fischer was asked at a press conference in 1992 about his views on Communism, Fisher said, "Soviet Communism is basically a mask for Bolshevism which is a mask for Judaism."[32] Fischer correctly understood the overwhelming Jewish involvement in Communism and the Bolshevik revolution. ❖

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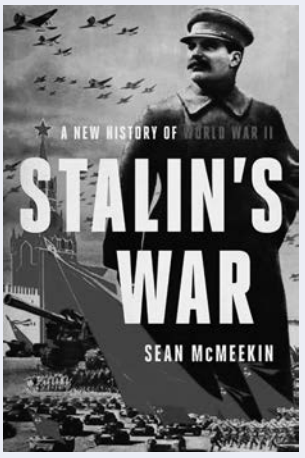
John Wear was born in 1953 in Houston. He graduated with a degree in accounting from Southern Methodist University in 1974 and passed the CPA exam later that year. He graduated from the University of Texas Law School in 1977 and passed the Texas bar in 1978. Wear, who is currently retired, worked most of his career as a CPA. His most recent employment was from 1994 to 2008 with Lacerte Software, a tax division of Intuit. With the help of friends, John's website is up and running again at www.WearsWar.com.



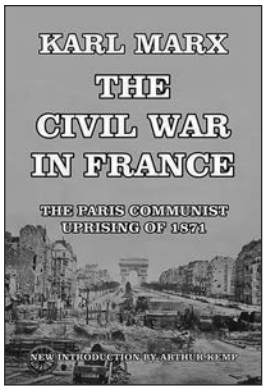
Stalin's War: A New History of WWII

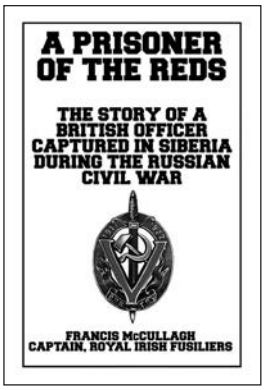
Prize-winning historian Sean McMeekin reveals how Stalin—not Hitler—was the driving force of World War II in this major new history. WWII endures in the popular imagination as a heroic struggle between good and evil, with villainous Hitler driving events. But Hitler was not in power when the conflict erupted in Asia—and he was dead before it ended. His armies did not fight in multiple theaters, did not span the Eurasian continent, and he did not inherit any of the spoils of war. Those belonged to Stalin.

Drawing on new research in Soviet, European and U.S. archives, *Stalin's War* revolutionizes our understanding of this global conflict by moving its epicenter to the east. McMeekin shows the war that emerged in Europe in 1939 was the one Stalin wanted, not Hitler. So, too, did the Pacific war of 1941-1945 fulfill Stalin's goal of unleashing a war between Japan and the "Anglo-Saxon" capitalist powers he viewed as his ultimate adversary.

McMeekin also reveals the extent to which Soviet Communism was rescued by the self-defeating strategy of America and Britain via Lend-Lease aid. This unreciprocated American generosity gave Stalin's armies the mobile striking power to conquer most of Eurasia, from Berlin to Peking. Hardback, 864 pages, #927, ***$40*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-4:30 ET.

NOTE: McMeekin is no fan of Adolf Hitler and accepts many of the claims of "the Holocaust" without question.




A PRISONER OF THE REDS
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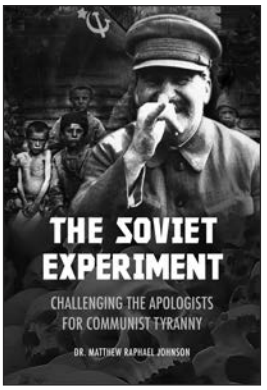
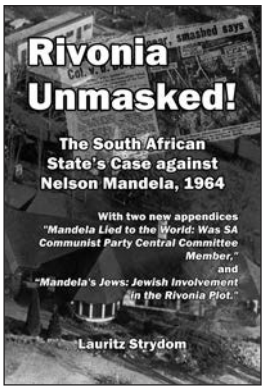



Rivonia Unmasked!
The South African State's Case against Nelson Mandela, 1964
With two new appendices
"Mandela Lied to the World: Was SA Communist Party Central Committee Member."
and
"Mandela's Jews: Jewish Involvement in the Rivonia Plot."
Lauritz Strydom

MARXISM, BOLSHEVISM, SOCIALISM

The Civil War in France: The Paris Communist Uprising of 1871

A gripping account of the infamous and short-lived 1871 "Paris Commune," or Communist uprising, in France's capital city, written by the founder of Communism. Karl Marx's book was one of the first written to discuss the impact of the commune, which briefly ruled Paris from March 18 until May 28, 1871. Acting as a lightning rod for Socialist radicals, the commune quickly dissolved into the usual "dictatorship of the proletariat" and began stripping away civil liberties and creating state enforcement agencies to enforce the ensuing terror. The "Decree on Hostages" made it legal to arrest, imprison and convict any critic of the state. Thousands were murdered in this manner,. It is estimated that up to 20,000 people died during the short rule of the commune. Softcover, 146 pages, #849, *$15.*

Communism in Germany! The Truth About the Communist Conspiracy

By Adolf Ehrt. This illustrated work shows that the Communist conspiracy to create a 1918-style Bolshevik Revolution in Germany was far advanced. Bombings, assassinations and a planned list of murders and street violence were already under way when the Reichstag arson took place as part of the plan to create a Soviet Germany. Softcover, 179 pages, #700, *$20.*

Prisoner of the Reds: The Story of a British Officer Captured in Siberia During the Russian Civil War

By Capt. Francis McCullagh, Royal Irish Fusiliers. A gripping eyewitness account of the two tumultuous years of 1919-1920 in the Soviet Union—a period which saw the collapse of the major anti-Communist White army in the face of a determined Red army assault, the murder of Czar Nicholas II and his family, and the early organizational stages of the Bolshevik state. These earth-shaking events were witnessed and recorded by famous international journalist Francis McCullagh—who was also, in secret, a British army intelligence officer deployed into Russia by the British government as part of its aid package to the anti-Communist forces during the Russian Civil War. McCullagh vividly describes the retreat across Siberia by the White army, its capture by the victorious Reds, and his successful "transition" to a journalist, hiding his military intelligence post from his captors. Softcover, 394 pages, #853, *$22.*

The Soviet Experiment: Challenging the Apologists for Communist Tyranny

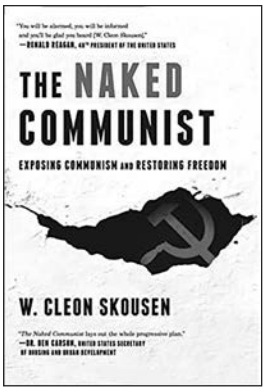
Br. Dr. Matthew Raphael Johnson. The USSR remains one of the least understood of all societies despite its having only existed in the 20th century. It stands as the great embarrassment of the globe's liberal elite and they do all they can to mystify their role in creating and supporting this totalitarian disaster. One of the reasons it remains so misunderstood is that very few can wrap their heads around depravity of this magnitude. Dr. Matthew Johnson explains the catastrophe of the Marxist Soviet Union and the ideological fog behind which it hid for so long. Softcover, 241 pages, #835, *$25.*

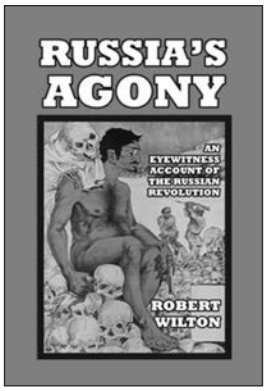
Rivonia Unmasked! The South African State's Case Against Nelson Mandela, 1964

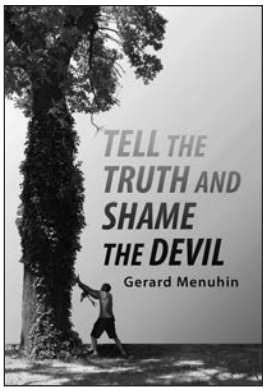
First published in 1965, this book was the White South African government's official version of the 1963-1964 "Rivonia Treason Trial" which saw eight top South African Communist Party (SACP) and African National Congress (ANC) leaders, Nelson Mandela included, sentenced to life in prison for their plan to seize power by violence in South Africa and turn it into a Marxist state. Two appendices focus on Mandela's position as a high-ranking Communist and the Jewish support structure of the ANC. Softcover, 186 pages, #828, *$16.*

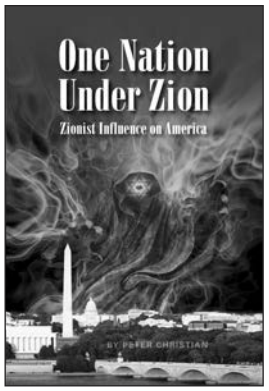
The Naked Communist: Exposing Communism & Restoring Freedom

By W. Cleon Skousen. Soon after its quiet release during the height of the "Red Scare" in 1958, *The Naked Communist* exploded in popularity, selling almost 2 million copies and finding its way into the libraries of the CIA, FBI, the White House, and homes across the U.S. From the tragic falls of China, Korea, Russia and the UN, to the fascinating histories of Alger Hiss, Whittaker Chambers, Elizabeth Bentley and Gen. MacArthur, *The Naked Communist* lays out the entire graphic story of Communism, its past, present and future. Readers gain a unique insight into the inner workings of Communism—its appeal, its history, its unchanging concepts, even its secret timetable of conquest. What are the 45 goals of Communism in the U.S. and how did they implement 44 of them? Updated in 2017, *The Naked Communist* is more relevant now than it was 60 years ago. Hardback, 452 pages, #878, *$27.*









Russia's Agony: An Eyewitness Account of the Russian Revolution

By Robert Wilton. The author provided the first Western eyewitness account of the monumental and bloody events that resulted in the creation of the Soviet Union from the ashes of the world's largest Christian state. Wilton provides a full historical background of the disastrous course of WWI for Russia, which set the scene for the brutal seizure of power by the Bolsheviks. He then details the Red Terror's full enormity and explains what was really going on behind the scenes in Russia at the time. Softcover, 404 pages, #634, *$27.*

Tell the Truth & Shame the Devil

By Gerard Menuhin. (The anti-Zionist son of Jewish violinist Yehudi Menuhin.) Second updated and indexed edition. Nations engage in perpetual war while bankers and armaments makers line their pockets from the carnage. The citizens of the world have been cut out of government, whether they live in a democracy, republic, theocracy or dictatorship. All the while, the ruling elite grow richer as the real producers struggle. Behind the scenes, events are controlled by puppetmasters. How did this world get to where it is now? Who could have stopped it? What can we do? Softcover, 457 pages, #715, *$20.*

One Nation Under Zion: Zionist Influence on America

Have Jews founded an earthly kingdom right here in America? Who invented the term "anti-Semitism"? Is the banking industry the powerful sword of Zionism? Where did the "Holocaust" tale originate and why? Why were the Zionists bent on gaining the Holy Land? How has political correctness been used to attain Zionist goals? Do Jewish forces pull the strings of power in America? This and more are revealed by Peter Christian. Softcover, 118 pages, #660, *$14.*

National Socialism: Yesterday & Today

N*ational Socialism Yesterday and Today* is a radical book, but it is one that someone has needed to write for decades. In this small but powerful work, author and philosopher William A. White discusses National Socialism as a political philosophy that, in its purest essence, brings order to the state while empowering and enriching—culturally and financially—the state and its people at the same time. This is the direct antithesis of the American state today, which punishes its people with police state brutality, steals their money through unfair forms of taxation, listens in on every possible private communication, tortures those who rise up against it and generally turns the natural order upside down. But National Socialism is not an invention of the modern era. There were great leaders of the past who employed their version of National Socialist theory while they reigned—Akhenaten, Charlemagne, Adolf Hitler and others. These men were few and far between, but their terms in power were almost unanimously hailed as "golden times" for the citizenry. The names of these avatars who transformed their states into ones serving all stations of society live on even today, though their reputations have been slandered or their feats nearly erased from history. And what would happen if a National Socialist state developed today? How would it be instituted? What changes would it bring? What would happen to society? What would the goals of the state be? How would the party be organized? Softcover, 109 pages, *$12.*

Behind Communism

By Frank L. Britton. Fully revised, expanded and updated from the original 1952 book, this work clearly shows that Communism grew out of Russian Judaism. Although the Soviet Union has disappeared, the ideology that underpinned that state—state-engineered economic and social egalitarianism—lives on, and is stronger than ever before in the West. Now completely updated to include postwar Communist movements in eastern Europe, Britain, America, South Africa and China, this book is the most detailed record yet of the Jewish role in Communism. Softcover, 237 pages, #632, *$15.*

Surviving Katyn: Stalin's Polish Massacre and the Search for Truth

By Jane Rogoyska. The Katyn Massacre of 22,000 Polish prisoners of war is a crime to which there are no witnesses. Committed in utmost secrecy in April–May 1940 by the NKVD on the direct orders of Josef Stalin, for nearly 50 years the Soviet regime succeeded in maintaining the fiction that Katyn was a Nazi atrocity, their story unchallenged by Western governments fearful of upsetting a powerful wartime ally and Cold War adversary. *Surviving Katyn* explores the decades-long search for answers, focusing on the experience of those individuals with the most at stake—the few survivors of the massacre and the Polish wartime forensic investigators—whose quest for the truth in the face of an inscrutable, unknowable and ruthless enemy came at great personal cost. Hardback, 400 pages, #892, *$30.*

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HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

A digest of interesting historical news items gleaned from various sources around the world that most likely did not appear in your local newspaper or on your mainstream television broadcasts.

✠ ✠ ✠

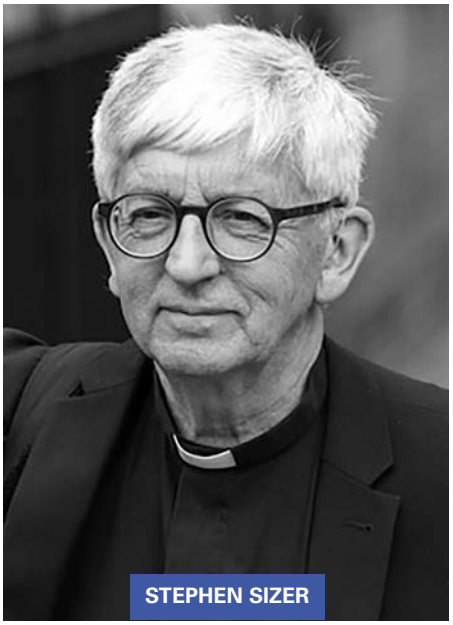
'Anti-Semitic' Vicar Targeted

The Church of England has launched a public investigation and tribunal against a longtime vicar of the church for his public expression of "anti-Semitic" ideas and "conspiracy theories" relating to the 9/11 terrorist attacks. Rev. Stephen Sizer, ordained in 1984, is the target in "a clergy disciplinary hearing examining 11 separate cases of anti-Semitic agitation between 2005 and 2018," according to *The Algemeiner*. The tribunal is being held publicly in the courtyard of St Andrew's Church in London. Rev. Sizer stands accused of "denying the Holocaust" as well as promoting "anti-Semitic conspiracy theories" alleging that Israel played a leading role in 9/11. Rev. Sizer has long been accused of promoting "anti-Semitism," largely due to his work highlighting the crimes of Israel and its mistreatment of Palestinians.

✠ ✠ ✠

Canada and the Holocaust

Free speech activists and civil liberties groups are outraged at a recently proposed "Holocaust denial" bill in Canada, which would criminalize questioning or disputing the official "Holocaust" narrative endlessly promoted by the political, media and educational establishment across the Western world. In a proposed budget, the Liberals included a change in the Canadian criminal law that would make "condoning, denying or downplaying the Holocaust" a criminal offense. A nearly identical piece of legislation was also proposed by Conservative MP Kevin Waugh in February and is currently making its way



STEPHEN SIZER

through the Canadian legislature. "Those of us who support freedom of speech and freedom of thought have a real battle in the months ahead to fight this latest descent into tyranny and now into a state-imposed pseudo-religion," Paul Fromm, the indefatigable director of the Canadian Association for Free Expression, stated recently.

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Global Elite Meet in D.C.

After a two-year hiatus due to Covid concerns, the infamous Bilderberg meetings took place in Washington, D.C. from June 2-5. Top globalists from the U.S., Europe, Canada and Turkey met to coordinate their plans and align their talking points for the upcoming months, focusing particular attention on global geopolitical realignments, Russia and China, the conflict in Ukraine, and other challenges to the unipolar, American-led world order that has dominated global economics and politics since the end of WWII. Topics such as "Continuity of Government and the Economy," "Disinformation," and "Disruption of the Global Financial System" were also addressed, demonstrating the fear and hysteria of the global power elite as their death grip on information, the global economy, international finance and geopolitics continues to weaken.

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Kissinger vs. Zelensky

Speaking at the Davos 2022 meeting organized by the World Economic Forum, one of the leading globalist think tanks in the world, former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger insisted that a negotiated peace must take place between Russia and Ukraine in comments that marked a stark departure from most other leading U.S. politicians and pundits. Kissinger stated that Russia has been "an essential part of Europe" for over 400 years and that Ukraine "should've been a bridge between Europe and Russia." He implored the United States to do everything in its power to ensure a peaceful resolution to the conflict. Kissinger's comments were met with outright contempt from Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky, who slammed the iconic and influential former top diplomat. "It seems that Mr. Kissinger's calendar is not 2022, but 1938, and he thought he was talking to an audience not in Davos, but in Munich of that time," Zelensky stated, in a reference to the so-called appeasement of Hitler at the Munich conference back then.

✠ ✠ ✠

Kurdistan's Lost City Found

A team of German and Kurdish archeologists have rediscovered a 3,400-year-old city near the Tigris River in the northern Kurdistan region of Iraq after severe drought in the area allowed the site to resurface following its submersion in the historic river nearly 40 years ago. Researchers believe the ancient city may have been the trade hub of Zakhiku, which was once part of the Kingdom of Mitanni during the Bronze Age. The research

team believes the city was developed and built between 1475 and 1275 B.C. Thus far, archaeologists have discovered a large palace and other multi-story buildings, several towers and numerous artifacts, including over 100 cuneiform tablets. "It is close to a miracle that cuneiform tablets made of unfired clay survived so many decades underwater," Dr. Peter Pfälzner, one of the German archaeologists at the site, stated.

✠ ✠ ✠

Amazing Finds in Egypt

Egyptian antiquities authorities recently displayed several ancient artifacts discovered at the famed necropolis of Saqqara near the Egyptian capital of Cairo. The recently unearthed items included 250 painted sarcophagi—ancient funeral caskets—with well-preserved mummies inside, in addition to nearly 150 bronze statues of ancient Egyptian deities as well as bronze vessels used in rituals to the Egyptian fertility god Isis. The items all date to the Late Period of Egyptian history, roughly 500 B.C. According to the Egyptian Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, the recently discovered statues depict gods and goddesses such as Bastet, Anubis, Osiris, Amunmeen, Isis, Nefertum and Hathor. One of the caskets contained an untouched and sealed papyrus that will be fully restored and studied at the Egyptian Museum in Cairo. Officials believe the papyrus contains chapters of the famed Egyptian text the Book of the Dead.

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Child Mummies of Ancient Peru

Polish researchers in the Ampato mountains in Peru have discovered drugs in the system of two child mummies. The child mummies, which date to around 500 years ago, had cocaine, benzoylecgonine, cocaethylene, mescaline, tryptamine, harmaline, and harmine in their system, "which points to the victims chewing coca leaves and consuming *ayahuasca* within their final weeks," according to a popular writer on Substack who identifies himself as a "stone age herbalist." *Ayahuasca* is a hallucinogenic and psychedelic brew commonly used among the indigenous tribes in South and Central America. How beneficial such a substance would be to children, however, remains a mystery.

ROBERT UNDERHILL

Alpine Legend Canceled

The American Alpine Club (AAC), one of the country's leading mountaineering and climbing organizations, is renaming its prestigious annual award after learning that one of the award's namesakes once made "anti-Semitic" remarks in letters written to friends. The Robert and Miriam Underhill Award is given annually to top mountain climbers by the AAC. Robert Underhill, once a philosophy professor at Harvard University who was also famous for his mountaineering exploits in the Sierra Nevada range in California during the 1930s, had the award named after him and his wife. However, the AAC has vowed to rename the award after recently learning about his alleged "anti-Semitic" statements. Underhill died in 1983. AAC CEO Jamie Logan stated that upon learning of Underhill's "offensive" remarks about Jews, her "immediate reaction was that we needed to rename the award," which the AAC board and broader climbing community have all agreed upon.

France's New Prime Minister

French President Emmanuel Macron has appointed the daughter of a "Holocaust survivor" as prime minister, the *Jewish Telegraph Agency* reported earlier this year. Elisabeth Borne, a longtime French bureaucrat and cabinet minister, is the daughter of Joseph Bornstein, a Belgian-born "Holocaust survivor" who committed suicide when Borne was just 11-years-old. Bornstein's family has origins in Poland, but they migrated to and settled in Belgium prior to Joseph's birth. Joseph and his brother Isaac both served in the French anti-German resistance during the war before being captured and sent to the Auschwitz "death camp" where both miraculously survived and returned to France after the war.

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White Guilt on Steroids

A California task force released a 492-page interim report recommending the state establish a reparations program for Black residents to atone for slavery and other acts of so-called racial injustice. The report also recommended establishing an exclusive system of publicly funded Black schools, including K-12 schools, colleges, universities and trade and professional schools. The task force also urges the federal government to establish "a Reparations Commission for African Americans/American Freedmen through statute or executive action."

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Some Swastikas Are Okay

The California State Assembly recently passed a bill that would designate a "Nazi" swastika symbol as a "hate symbol." The bill "is not intended to criminalize the placement or display of the ancient swastika symbols that are associated with Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism and are symbols of peace." The bill noted in part that the legislature aimed "to criminalize the placement or display of the Nazi" swastika symbol "for the purpose of terrorizing a person."

The 'Great White Tzar'

The Dalai Lama XIII, Tibet, Mongolia and China in Late Tzarist Foreign Policy

By Matthew Raphael Johnson, Ph.D.

The last Russian tzar had an approach to the Far East that is little understood in the West. Few realize that the Dalai Lama XIII, Thubten Gyatso (1876-1933), believed that the Russian tzar was the "Great White Tzar" prophesied to be the defender of Tibet against imperialism. The Far Eastern legend of the "White Tzar" was popular at the turn of the century. This "White Tzar" will come from the North—"Northern Shambhala"—and restore order to the East, protecting them against the volatile Western money-changers. The British Empire was the force seeking to subjugate Tibet and pump it full of drugs as she did to China in the mid-19th century. Russia was their only hope, as Tibet was incapable of defending itself effectively. The title of this holy monarch in the ancient documents was Kesar Khan, or the Great Caesar.

Russian policy in the Far East sought to create an alliance with the Dalai Lama against the British, the eternal enemy of Russia and then the main promoter of liberalism and "free trade" the world over. The Dalai Lama built a foreign policy aimed against the British empire at the end of the 19th century. The British sought a Tibetan colony while Russia merely sought an ally and trade partner.

DALAI LAMA XIII
Thubten Gyatso, circa 1910.

In 1890, the British captured the vassal state of Tibet (Sikkim) under the Anglo-Chinese Treaty of 1890 and then, seeking the whole of the country, opened communications directly with the government in Lhasa. The leadership of Tibet went to Petrograd seeking assistance. In 1900, he sent to the Russian tzar one of the highest Tibetan lamas, the Transbaikalian Buriat Agvan Dordzhiyev, who was received by Tzar Nicholas II in Livadia. In 1901 Dordzhiyev again arrived in Russia at the head of the Buddhist mission. In the same year, an orientalist of the Transbaikalian Buriat nation, Gombojab Tsybikov, traveled to Tibet as a pilgrim and lived in Lhasa for a few months and, soon, was received by the Dalai Lama himself as an honored statesman and scholar (Shauman, 2000).

In connection with these far-flung trips, rumors began circulating about the existence of a secret Russo-Chinese treaty regarding a joint protectorate over Tibet. One British newspaper in China even published the text of this non-existent document. Because England failed in this gambit, they sought to invade the country while Russia was busy with a brewing war with Japan. [See TBR, March/April 2022.—Ed.] While present in India, Britain was too far from home for a direct attack on multiple fronts. They needed proxies, and Japan fit the bill perfectly.

Before the arrival of British troops in Lhasa, the Dalai Lama fled to Outer Mongolia. Under pressure from England, the Chinese government agreed to deprive the Dalai Lama of any safe haven. Therefore, no monastery in Mongolia would have him. Desperate, the Dalai Lama established contact with Russia through the consulate in Urga, Mongolia (today Ulan Bator, the Mongolian capital). There, on behalf of the Russian Geographical Society, he was welcomed by the Russian explorer Peter Kozlov from Petrograd (Shauman, 2000).

Seeking to get Russia to join the Anglo-French Entente, England made some concessions to Russia in Asia, which led to the signing of the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1907 on Tibet, Iran and Afghanistan. The result of this was, in part, that England no longer fought the restoration of the Tibetan "theocracy." Albion remained Tibet's enemy, regardless (Shauman, 2000).

The Chinese government, yielding to Russian pressure and concerned about losing its influence in Tibet, hastened to change its attitude toward Lhasa. From Urga, the Dalai Lama went to the Chinese monastery of Utai and, from there, he traveled several times to Peking and was received by the Chinese emperor.

The British invasion of Tibet, however, had lasted almost a year, ending in the autumn of 1904. The forces were from British India and they were used to expand the British empire in Asia. A generation before, Britain took Burma and Sikkim. Sikkim today would be just north of Bangladesh and just to the east of Nepal. By this time, the Tibetan Ganden Phodrang government, close to the Qing Dynasty of China, was the only state in the region free of British dominance.

But the expedition sought only to do battle with Russia. Lord Curzon was utterly preoccupied with Russia, as all British imperialists tended to be. He even believed that Russia sought to invade India. Regardless of the low probability of this, he continued to push London for an invasion to the north. The Tibetan army was slaughtered with the most advanced British weapons. The Tibetan home army was using 19th-century arms.

In 1908, Russia and China reached an agreement where the Dalai Lama could safely return home.

However, in 1910, the Chinese government, convinced that Tibet was seeking greater autonomy, sent a military expedition against Tibet that inevitably overran the ill-prepared Tibetan army. The Dalai Lama again fled from Lhasa, this time to the English and, eventually, to Darjeeling in Sikkim. The British won temporarily. The Tibetan army was afterward outfitted by London with the sole purpose of effectively fighting China or, if need be, Russia (Andreyev, 2006).

Dalai Lama XIII of Tibet (right), British Political Officer Charles Bell (left), and Sidkeong Tulku Namgyal of Sikkim in 1910. Britain and the Russians both wanted influence over the Tibetan region.

During the Chinese revolution of 1911-1912, a broad national movement developed in Tibet that welcomed the Dalai Lama home. The Chinese monarchy was soon overthrown, and the Dalai Lama declared Tibet's independence. In response, the new Chinese government captured the northeastern and eastern parts of Tibet, from which the Chinese provinces of Qinghai and Sikang were created.

The Dalai Lama was forced by the Brits to consent to airfields in his country and, in addition, launched his new British-supplied army against China in the early 1930s. The Dalai Lama began to rely more and more on this army and surrounded himself with pro-British generals. This caused discontent with the other lamas that helped launch the anti-English Party led by the Panchen Lama. In 1924, the Dalai Lama expelled the Panchen Lama from Tibet, knowing that anti-British, pro-Russian attitudes ran deep.

The famed worldwide trip of Nicholas II before he took office made a tremendous impression on the future monarch. The great Eastern civilization, with its mystic approach to royal

power and a firm religious foundation, seemed to the tzarevich much closer to the Russian idea than the bourgeois civilization of the alienated West. In the East, Oriental states did not see Russia as an enemy. Her faith was not considered something wild and barbarous, as it was in Europe. It was, in some circles, seen as a completion of their own.

This fact was well known to London bankers and they needed it uprooted (Ukhtomskii, 1896).

Having become tzar, Nicholas II immediately began to develop and implement a plan known as the "Great Asian Program." (Ukhtomskii, 1896).

Concerning the program, I.E. Sinitsyn wrote:

> The Great Asian Program was reduced to ensuring the development of Siberia and the Far East, economic cooperation with the great and ancient neighbors of his empire in Asia. As historical facts show, Nicholas II had his own view of the foreign policy of his empire. The tzar understood that the goals of Russia, which she sought during the time of his father Alexander III and grandfather Alexander II, were to assert [Russian] primacy in the Balkans, in this connection to seize the [Turkish] Straits from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean and to oppose Austria and Turkey in southern Europe, and England and France, in the Middle East. This could only be achieved through bloody wars in Europe. Moreover, the possession by Russia of the Bosporus and the Dardanelles opened only a "window" into the hall, which was locked by British bars.

BUDDHISM & THE WHITE TZAR

In 1901, Russia had established diplomatic relations with Afghanistan, thus provoking the extreme dissatisfaction of Britain, which viewed Afghanistan as its colony.

Nicholas II wanted to create the "Great Buddhist Federation" where Russia would build an anti-British and anti-bourgeois alliance with Tibet, China and Mongolia. Under Nicholas II, St. Petersburg became a central hub of Buddhist studies. To this day, Buddhism is one of the official creeds of the Russian Federation.

In 1898, Dordzhiyev made his trip with the active assistance of Prince E.E. Ukhtomsky. Dordzhiyev became one of the most ardent promoters of the Great Eastern Policy. This meeting also was the foundation of two major railways linking Russia to the Far East. Shamzaran (Peter) Badmaev was a Buriat Mongol who had grown up in Siberia and converted to Russian Orthodoxy with Alexander III acting as his godfather. He gained influence at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the tzar granted him a senatorial title. Badmaev was well known as a doctor of Tibetan medicine and herbalist. He opened the first institute of Oriental Medicine in the West, in Petrograd (Sarkisyanz, 1958).

> Nicholas II began to develop and implement a plan known as the "Great Asian Program."

Known as "the Tibetan," Badmaev's agenda centered on the unification of Russia with Mongolia and Tibet. His mission was the creation of a Eurasian empire. Russia's historic mission, he thought, lay in the East where Russia was meant to unite Islamic and Buddhist people against liberal Western contamination. Badmaev outlined his idea in an 1893 essay sent to Tzar Alexander III entitled "The Tasks of Russia in the Asiatic East." His political expertise secured the support of the Mongol tribes in the Russo-Japanese War.

Badmaev knew of the legend, popular in Mongolia, China and Tibet, about the "White Tzar"' who would come from the north and restore the now-decadent traditions of true, royalist Buddhism. He wrote to Nicholas II that "Buryats, Mongols and especially the Lamas were always repeating that the time had come to extend the frontiers of the White Tzar in the East." They intended that the Russian empire would protect them against Japan and, by extension, the British empire (Sarkisyanz, 1958).

Russian leaders were perceived in the East not as tyrants and despots but as *Ak-Padishah* to eastern Muslims and the "White Tzar" to Buddhists. The title of *Ak-Padishah* was officially granted to the Russian ruler in 1940 by the Muslims as a sign of respect. It was often the case that the khans were seen as White men—as all contemporaries agreed—and, thus, Tzar Nicholas II was the descendant of Genghis Khan, either by blood or by reincarnation. All "children" of the khan were granted this title, including the Russian emperor. F.H. Tyrrell remarks how "large the Russian emperor looms in the Oriental consciousness, their hopes and dreams" (Tyrrell, 1894: 154). The idea of the "White King" was known to all the Eastern peoples inhabiting the Russian Empire.

Badmaev was friends with Dordzhiyev. Dordzhiyev equated Russia with the coming Kingdom of Shambhala from the *Kalachakra* texts of Tibetan Buddhism. The lama also opened the first Buddhist temple in Europe, in St. Petersburg, significantly dedicated to the *Kalachakra* method. One of the Russian artists who worked on the St. Petersburg temple was Nikolai Konstantinovitch Roerich (1874-1947). Roerich had been introduced to the idea of Shambhala while designing this first Russian Buddhist temple. Roerich became a highly respected and prolific artist. He was a traditionalist in the school soon to be popularized by Julius Evola and René Guénon. Between 1925 and 1928, Roerich took five expeditions through Central Asia, focusing on the little-known region between the Urals and the Himalayas, the area seen as the heart of Eurasia. The traditions and

stories Roerich was exposed to in his travels are described in his works *Altai-Himalaya*, *Heart of Asia* and *Shambhala*.

In the tradition of Tibetan Buddhism, Shambhala is the hidden country in which the teachings of the *Kalachakra* (or the "Wheel of Time") Tantric school are kept in their purest form. Roerich was told by an elder of the Old Believer sect:

> In distant lands, beyond the great lakes, beyond the highest mountains, there is a sacred place where all truth flourishes. There, one may find the supreme knowledge and the future salvation of mankind. And this place is called Belovodia, meaning the white waters.

Roerich saw "Northern Shambhala" as Russia-Eurasia. In his book *Heart of Asia*, Roerich described Shambhala as both a future kingdom and a potent historical event where a new era will dawn. The hidden city of Kitzeh is another Russian variation of this. He also saw Russia's critical role in bringing together the best ideas of both East and West. In Russia, her Eastern vision and purpose was a new synthesis that would make war on the decadent West by synthesizing Eastern philosophical traditions with Orthodoxy that could bring salvation to Asia. In other words, rather than Plato as the metaphysical foundation, the great writings of Buddhism would be the Eastern foundation (Andreyev, 2006).

The "hero king" *Kesar* will come from the north. A Tibetan Lama said of the return of *Kesar*:

> It is from Mongolia that he will come again with his army to exterminate all those who oppose the Reign of Justice. We have slept long, while he, the Invincible, was resting; but we shall awaken for his return. To the conquest of the world, he will lead the millions of Asiatics who, today, are asleep. He will be reborn among us. The power of our united thoughts will construct him. He will be the *"Tulku"* (thought products) of the minds of all of us whom the *"philings"* (that is, Europeans) wish to make their slaves. The true faith will be preached, and those who refuse to act justly—the masters who insist on remaining masters, the slaves who persist in remaining slaves—shall be exterminated (quoted from Sarkisyanz, 1958).

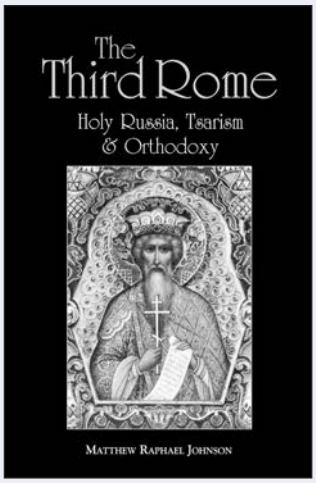
Roerich also writes concerning the White Tzar and the coming Age of Justice as he reported on his stay with the nomads of southcentral and eastern Russia:

> If one of the family … knows how to sing, he may chant the ancient ballad of *Kesar*, the mighty warrior king who conquered Tibet in the past and is expected to reappear in this world to establish the kingdom of righteousness. The usual dull expression of the nomad suddenly lights with an inner flame that conveys that the ancient martial spirit is still glimmering. New episodes are added to the ballad and messianic ideas attached to the figure of *Kesar* Khan. *Kesar* is said to return to Earth and lead the nomad tribes against a powerful enemy who will arise to establish the Kingdom of Evil.

As early as 1893, Badmaev emphasized how much the "White Tzar" was venerated in the Buddhist world. He claimed that the entire Orient would put its hopes in him. Against this background, he influenced Nicholas, already positively predisposed in this area, to move into Mongolia.

In the early 20th century, Damba Ulianov, a Lama of the Don Kalmyks, wrote clearly that the Russian tzar was the Buddhist *Chakravartin*, the messianic world-conqueror whose political agenda would bring forth universal salvation. He also maintained that the Romanov Dynasty descended from "Northern Shambhala."

In 1903, before moving to Tibet, Damba Ulianov was received by Nicholas II. The tzar wrote in his diary that Ulianov was "to direct the hopes of the Tibetans toward Russia, and



The Third Rome

Holy Russia, Tsarism and Orthodoxy

Why did the Russian rulers—the tzars—insist on maintaining their own currency and not hand it over to the bankers? How did the bankers react to this? The nature of autocracy is inimical to the great oligarchic interests for it controls their reach to the levers of power. In Russia, that meant real property ownership for the peasants and a system of social insurance and labor legislation second to none in the world. All of this under an absolutist system while the sweatshops dominated "democratic" America. Why? Dr. Matthew Raphael Johnson's *The Third Rome: Holy Russia, Tsarism and Orthodoxy* establishes the reasons why, and, in so doing, shows the true historical roots of modern Russia and resistance to the Zionist cabal of the New World Order. This is first-class Revisionist history, proving the link between monarchy and resistance to the great oligarchic cabals that presently rule most of the world. Includes chapters on the most prominent Russian leaders from Ivan III to Alexander Karensky. To order your copy of *The Third Rome*—softcover, 246 pages, *$25* minus 10% for Barnes Review subscribers plus $5 per book S&H inside the U.S., #368—send payment to TBR Book Club, P.O. Box 550 White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge your copies, Mon.-Thu. 9-4:30 ET. Outside the U.S. please email Sales@BarnesReview.org for best shipping rates to your nation. Purchase also at www.BarnesReview.com.

their wrath against England." In Tibet, Dordzhiyev gained a decisive influence on the Dalai Lama. The Dalai Lama XIII converted to the idea that Shambhala, the mythical land traditionally imagined to be somewhere far to the north of Tibet, was to be identified with the Russian Empire, whose ruler was thought to be devoted to the Lamaism of his Buriat and Kalmyk subjects (Kuleshov, 1996).

Those who doubted this were allegedly said to be enemies of Buddhism. Dordzhiyev is reported to have presented Russian tzardom as the champion of the Buddhist cause and the mystic empire of justice. A Japanese Buddhist monk then traveling in Tibet wrote "the tzar will subdue the whole world and found a gigantic Buddhist empire." As he emphasized, such an idea arose out of the messianic expectations associated with the mythical Northern Shambhala. Roerich's observations of Lamaist Central Asia in the 1920s led him to write that, "although an Occidental investigator is inclined to underestimate the political significance of the Shambhala notion, those familiar with Lamaism, nevertheless, do recognize the power wielded by the name Shambhala over the Buddhist masses of Central Asia" (Kuleshov, 1996).

The Dalai Lama sent the following to the Russian government on June 21, 1905:

> For 20 years, the Indian-British government, in the person of its dignitaries, have showed all kinds of oppression and various trickery, especially in 1904. The English, crossing the border, killed people, robbed property, criminally paved their way and arrived with an army in Lhasa (Kuleshov, 1996).

Under the influence of conversations with Dordzhiyev, the Dalai Lama, who was at that time in forced exile in Urga, began to talk about his desire to settle in Russia. Dalai Lama XIII sent Tzar Nicholas II a delegation of Buddhist monks that handed over to the sovereign the authentic garments of the Buddha and the sacred mandala. The gift of the Dalai Lama testified to the deepest veneration of the Russian tzar by the Tibetan Buddhists.

Nicholas II appointed Prince Ukhtomsky a personal secret resident in the Far East. On instructions from the tzar, Ukhtomsky prepared a powerful advance of Russia to the East, spread Russian influence in Buryatia (on Lake Baikal), China and Upper Mongolia, and established ties with Tibet and Korea. E.E. Ukhtomsky regularly wrote letters to the emperor in St. Petersburg in which he reported all the most important news from the Far Eastern region, sent secret maps of the Chinese and Korean regions and conveyed the most important information about the moods among the Eastern peoples and the political decisions taken by their elites.

For 20 years, the Indian-British government showed all kinds of oppression and various tricks.

Nicholas II foresaw that the Far Eastern region would become a theater of military confrontation between Russia and her adversaries, and Ukhtomsky collected invaluable information about this territory.

> Your Imperial Majesty, in view of the latest developments in the Far East, I dare to cast the only Atlas of my kind given to you for just a few days. Page 1 clearly shows the best way of Transbaikalia to Peking, clearly shows the benefits of our position between Straten and Blagoveshchensk. At this time, the Chinese would willingly sell or give up some preferential terms on this part of their territory, inhabited almost exclusively by vagabonds.

Ukhtomsky managed to create in the East an effective network of agents to strengthen Russia's influence in the Far Eastern and Chinese regions, preparing the future for Russia's dominance throughout Central Asia. The head of the agency of Ukhtomsky was none other than Peter Badmaev.

Badmaev sought friendly relations with local leaders, organized the creation of a telegraph system so Russian troops could coordinate their movements and developed a network of allies that could provide Russia with reliable, objective information about the state of affairs in the Far East.

Despite its vast geopolitical plans in Asia and the Far East, Russia was not going to either occupy neighboring states or dismember them. Meanwhile, the European states aspired to the latter. Particularly tempting to them seemed the dismemberment of a huge China. The economy of China was controlled by foreign capital. From 1894 to 1898, China received seven foreign loans totaling 54 million pounds sterling. Foreign powers actively built railways in China and were engaged in the extraction of minerals (Oldenburg, *Reign of Emperor Nicholas II)*.

In Europe, Russia had reached the limits of its expansion. Russia was kept out of the Turkish Straits and the Balkans. In the south, Central Asian possessions of Russia were highly contested as part of the alleged British sphere of influence. Opportunities for Russian expansion remained only toward the east. The policy at that time was to continue the economic development of Siberia by reaching Manchuria and, from there, to Korea and to the ice-free ports of the Yellow Sea. The international situation was favorable to these plans. China at that time was in the process of continued disintegration, which did nothing but whet the appetites of all colonial powers, Japan included.

Unfortunately, the first to move in were the English. After defeating the Chinese in the Opium Wars, the Brits forced the Chinese to buy drugs from the Sassoon family via India. Then, the Americans created a "free trade" regime that benefited only them while

the French took Vietnam. In total, from 1842 to 1915, 14 "unequal treaties" were signed, thus bringing these ancient and advanced civilizations to the level of subjugated backwaters. Just at the time of the accession of Nicholas II, the Qing (Manchu) Empire suffered another defeat, this time at the hands of Japan.

Russian diplomacy sought peace and an independent China while the West fought to ensure the Chinese were enslaved and doped up forever. As a result, Japan was forced to lessen its territorial claims to China. Russia received the Liaotung Peninsula and a huge rail project began across Manchuria. Under Russian auspices, a large, promising yet sparsely populated region as large as half of Western Europe was just starting its development.

Nevertheless, despite the apparent success, expansion into Manchuria came at a price. The advance to Manchuria and Korea inevitably led to a war with Japan, a client of the British Opium Empire. Russia remained supportive of the legitimate royal government in Peking, rather than the plundering "free trade" treaty government. Russian technicians in China believed that the decline of the Chinese Empire was temporary.

At a meeting with the German Emperor Wilhelm in Revel (Tallinn), Nicholas plainly admitted that the main task of his reign was the advance to the East. Unfortunately, ensuing events prevented Russia from achieving its goal and Nicholas from assuming his position as the Great White Tzar ruling over a massive Russia-China-Mongolian-Tibetan confederation.

In 1904, Russia's advances into Manchuria were thwarted as the Japanese attacked the Russian fleet at Port Arthur in the Far East. Tokyo was granted British financial support, arms and the ability to build its own warships. In preparation for the attack on Russia, Tokyo borrowed $282 million from the Schiff clan. For his support of Japan, Jacob Schiff was awarded the Japanese Order of the Sacred Treasure in 1905 and, in 1907, the Order of the Rising Sun. And, as we know, Russia eventually signed a peace treaty with Japan more due to deteriorating political conditions in Russia than any military defeats at the hands of Japan.

Unlike the West, Russia had never intended to pursue an aggressive colonial policy in China or Asia, in general. The "Great Asian Program" of Tzar Nicholas II had caused extreme irritation among the ruling circles of the United States and Britain. It is they who insisted on controlling and exploiting the Far East. It was the British and American ruling circles that actively armed Japan and pushed it to the war with Russia. The Russo-Japanese War was the result of the persistent efforts of these powers to deny at all costs the implementation of Russian geopolitical plans in Asia.

Russia inevitably fought a bloody war with Japan, a client of the British Opium Empire.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Today, Russia finds itself in a similar position. With Western nations unified in their rebuff of Russia's legitimate security concerns on its western borders and Vladimir Putin's insistence that there be buffer states between Russia and NATO nations, Russia has turned once again to the east, signing an economic and military agreement with China and working to maintain positive relations with the resource-rich Central Asian nations on its southern borders. Could it be that Vladimir Putin, not Nicholas II, is, in fact, the Great White Tzar of Tibetan legend? Unfortunately, you can rest assured that the West will do all it can to stop Russia from achieving its national potential in the east or in the west, as it has always done. ❖

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Matthew Raphael Johnson is a nationalist historian and writer specializing in the Russian Orthodox political tradition. He is the voice behind the Orthodox Nationalist lecture series on Radio Albion (www.radioalbion.com), as well as being the former editor of The Barnes Review. He holds a doctorate in the history of political philosophy from the University of Nebraska at Lincoln and has taught at several universities. Several of his books on Russia have been published by The Barnes Review. See more from Johnson at www.rusjournal.org.

One Anti-Israel Activist's Long Battle for Free Speech

A candid conversation with Henry Herskovitz

HENRY HERSKOVITZ, A COMMITTED ANTI-ZIONIST ACTIVIST and supporter of historical Revisionism, has been on the front lines in the battle for free speech in America for decades. He and fellow anti-Israel activists have been demonstrating near a local synagogue in Michigan on a near weekly basis for over a decade. Recently, TBR's John Friend spoke with Herskovitz about a variety of topics, including his views on the Israel-Palestine conflict, his thoughts on Ernst Zundel and Revisionism, the state of free speech in America, and much more. Although born into a Jewish family, Herskovitz renounced Judaism long ago and has become one of the leading public activists and critics of the Jewish state of Israel.

TBR: You were raised in a Jewish family but have since renounced Judaism and describe yourself as an anti-Israel activist. Can you start off by addressing what prompted this deep personal, religious and ethnic introspection? Your experience visiting the Middle East—Israel and Palestine in particular—played a key role, from what I understand. Are there any highlights from that trip that stand out as particularly impactful on your thinking?

Herskovitz: Yes. A significant event on that first trip to Palestine was initiated by a rabbi on the plane. He must have recognized us as a peace activist group, so he approached me to tell me that Palestinian children are taught by their schoolteachers to hate Jews. I thanked him for this "information." When our group of about 15 people were introduced to some Palestinian grade schoolteachers, I seized my chance and asked them why Americans have this belief that Palestinian children are taught to hate Jews. They giggled. One said, "How could we compete with the Israel Defense Forces?" and I didn't get the joke.

HENRY HERSKOVITZ
Anti-Israel activist.

But after just one visit to an Israeli checkpoint, I understood. On a daily basis, children witness the humiliation of their father as he is made to disrobe by the IDF to show he is not carrying explosives or weapons on him. A mother is denied passage and must sit in the hot sun with her child, purely at the whim of the soldiers. Many of these checkpoints are between sections of Palestinian land. I could see that the purpose of these checkpoints was to disrupt daily activity of Palestinians and treat them like cattle. The joke was explained:

Henry Herskovitz, above, regularly demonstrates with fellow activists on public sidewalks near the Beth Israel Congregation in Ann Arbor, Michigan. Two Beth Israel congregants have attempted to press charges against Herskovitz and his activist organization, but have had them soundly rejected, including most recently at the Supreme Court following an appeal. As can be seen, Herskovitz openly and bravely confronts some of the most taboo topics in America.

You don't teach hate; hatred is earned. I now laugh at myself for being so naive at the time.

As to the question of my renunciation of Judaism, let's be honest: I was never a devout practitioner of the faith. Once a year I took off work and attended a High Holiday service. But when my wife asked me, "What do Jews believe?" I was stumped. I remember fasting on Yom Kippur, keeping milk dishes separate from meat, not eating regular food during Passover, and saying "next year in Jerusalem," a traditional phrase to mark the end of the Seder, but I could not tell her anything about heaven, redemption, forgiveness, etc. It was just a bunch of rules that had to be followed.

One of Gilad Atzmon's books distilled the Jewish religion for me: the Jew worships "the Jews" and the Jews worship the "Jew." It's an odd concept to wrap your head around, but the more one thinks of it, the more clarity emerges. Jewish holidays can be summed up as follows: "They tried to kill us, we won, let's eat." A funny joke, but then not so funny once the truth of this one-liner becomes evident. Being a Jew is being in an elite club, and that's the part of being a Jew—Judaism if you prefer—that I reject.

TBR: Public opinion polls regularly demonstrate that belief and reverence for the official Holocaust narrative of WWII form the bedrock of most modern Jews' identity not only in Israel but also around the world. What explains this phenomenon? Generally speaking, Jews have long obsessed over their purported "persecution" historically. Why is alleged Jewish suffering and persecution, epitomized by the official Holocaust narrative, so central to Jewish identity?

Herskovitz: It comes from the very nature of Judaism. The Passover holiday celebrates the alleged mistreatment of Jews by Pharoah, and the subsequent slaughter—which Jews cheer—of every Egyptian first born child.

Purim is the celebration of the death of Haman, who, again, was plotting to kill off the Jews. Again, it is cheered that 75,000 of his followers also were dispatched. Even Hanukkah is portrayed, incorrectly, as non-Jews trying to kill Jews. When they light a candle the flame burns for eight days, when there was fuel for only one. Same theme: They tried to kill us—don't ask why— Jews won and a

celebration is born.

TBR: You've gained a reputation for introducing Holocaust Revisionism into the pro-Palestine movement and in your activism. Why do you support open debate on the Holocaust and the idea of Holocaust Revisionism?

Herskovitz: When I was 39 years old, I met a man while taking a break during Yom Kippur services who informed me that Israel had the fourth mightiest military in the world. Having been raised in a family which touted the miracle of tiny Israel against the hordes of Arab terrorists, I rejected his claim. Then, I checked this claim out and found, to my astonishment, that he was right. This led me on a long-term quest to find out what other pieces of information—historical pieces of information—were being denied to me.

I traveled to Palestine and found out that these supposed terrorists were actually extremely decent people who cared for their foreign visitors. They did not teach their children to hate. They just wanted to live their lives the way I live mine. I wanted to share my experiences in Palestine with the Jewish community of my town. All three rabbis rejected my request to address their congregations. I then began peaceful, pro-Palestinian vigils in front of the same Zionist synagogue on whose steps this quest for truth began.

This has turned into the longest active street protest that Ann Arbor, Michigan has witnessed, now over 18 years. The Jewish community has done everything in its power to get us to leave. To date, their efforts have netted them zero, although we merely require them to remove the Israeli state flag from their sanctuary.

I then watched a video of Ernst Zündel and his struggles with the Jewish community of Toronto. I realized that I was a tiny version, far less knowledgeable, far less brave, of Ernst. My friend Dan and I travelled to Manheim, Germany to attend Ernst's trial and to personally visit him in the Manheim prison. Toronto's Jewish community painted Ernst as a monster, but I found him to be a warm, genuine, peaceful, and ebullient man. Once again, vital information was withheld from me, and I became aware that a constant thread running through my activism was my opposition to mendacity.

Why do I support open debate on the Holocaust? Because I want to know what happened. And I want to know why it happened. Because I resent manipulation and I feel manipulated and threatened when decent people like Ernst and other Revisionists are locked up for expressing what they believe. If I say the "Great War" never happened, I don't go to prison. If I say airliners did not bring down the World Trade Centers, I don't go to prison. But when I ask for a single wartime photograph of a homicidal gas chamber, whether I do this in Israel or many other countries, I put myself at risk for prison time. This is manipulation. This is mendacity. And I stand opposed to both as an American citizen. As a proud possessor of my First Amendment rights, I want to know the truth, and I have the right to ask any question.

This has turned into the longest active street protest Ann Arbor has witnessed, now over 18 years.

TBR: Can you discuss your introduction to Holocaust Revisionism? You mentioned Ernst Zündel previously—can you talk about the role that he played in your embrace of Revisionism? What was your experience with this courageous man who still stands out as a champion in the Revisionist cause?

Herskovitz: Ironically, it was Deborah Lipstadt who made me a Revisionist i.e., one who supports Revisionism. I'm not an historian. I read a pamphlet by Ernst's wife Ingrid Rimland that contained the claim that no one could produce a wartime photograph of a homicidal gas chamber. "Ridiculous!" I said to myself and marched to the local library to pick up Lipstadt's book *Denying the Holocaust: The Growing Assault on Truth and Memory.*

Chapter 9 was "The Gas Chamber Controversy" and I flipped quickly to it, expecting to find not only a plethora of wartime photos of homicidal gas chambers, but sketches, blueprints, purchase orders, etc. But, instead, I found 25 pages of words, not photos. And, of those 25 pages, five were devoted to *ad hominem* attacks on Ernst, five pages attacking Robert Faurisson, and 13 pages attacking Fred Leuchter. The remaining pages were more *ad hominem* attacks against David Irving, Doug Christie and Arthur Butz.

Emotionally, visiting Ernst while he was locked up in Mannheim prison in 2006 was pivotal. Here was a guy reviled by the Jewish press as an arch anti-Semite. My Jewish sister was revolted by my plan to visit him. My curiosity was—and is—a major driver: I want to meet every anti-Semite that comes down the pike and ask him why he hates Jews.

When we met with Ernst, my friend Dan put a dozen questions to him in German. That was the only way the prison allowed us to visit. I understood a smattering, but it was enough. Toward the end of our time, I reminded Dan I wanted to tell Ernst about my conversation with my sister by saying "*Ich liebe meine schwester.*" Dan told Ernst about by sister's outrage and, rather than castigating her—as I'm sure Lipstadt would have done had the tables been turned—simply said "Jewish people have difficulty getting their arms around this topic."

Wow! He even expressed sympathy for a person who most likely felt he deserved to be in prison. And, when our visit was over and hands

HERSKOVITZ WINS SUPREME COURT CASE

Henry Herskovitz helps an elderly pro-Israel counter-protester cross an icy sidewalk during the cold winter months of Michigan. The U.S. Supreme Court soundly rejected two separate appeals filed by members of a local synagogue against Herskovitz and his fellow activists, a major victory for free speech at a time when the First Amendment remains under constant assault. "In the age of corporate social media platforms, the silencing of free speech is even more obvious and easy for media giants like Google, Twitter, and Facebook," Herskovitz recently told TBR. "Frankly, our ability to protest the existence of the state of Israel boils down to one venue, and that is the public streets."

extended in a goodbye shake, Ernst held my hand in his. How could I not be impressed? Here was a man in prison for expressing ideas, not committing physical crimes. He was better dressed than either Dan or myself, as well as the guard. He appeared ebullient, happy to be the "old man" on his corridor; a real hero.

My sister is the exact person described by Paul Eisen when he wrote:

> The Holocaust resolves the great dilemma of modern Jewish life—how to be a Jew when you no longer believe in the Jewish god. Secular Jews have found many gods to replace the one they reject—Marx and Trotsky, atheism, psychoanalysis, multiculturalism, human rights, money and success and, of course, Zionism—there's lots to choose from but only one that serves as a catch-all for everyone. And if you don't believe it, try this—go find the most educated, secular, progressive, enlightened, perceptive, sensitive Jew you know—deny the Holocaust and then stand back.

Humorously, when I told my sister, she reacted just as Paul claimed she would. She immediately claimed victimhood, alleging she was set up to prove a point; always the victim. Maybe it's in the blood; certainly a product of lifelong indoctrination.

TBR: In your view, what are the most compelling arguments relating to Holocaust Revisionism? What Revisionist literature or documentary videos have you studied? Are there any specific books or interviews or documentaries that have been particularly influential on your thinking about this subject?

Herskovitz: I've probably consumed over 15 shelf-inches of books on Holocaust Revisionism. The one I've re-read most is *The Great Holocaust Trial* by Michael Hoffman. The biggest take away from that book is the fact that none of the alleged eyewitnesses to "the Holocaust" or "Holocaust expert historians"—including Raul Hilberg, the "premier scholar on the Holocaust" according to Wikipedia—who had their testimonies so thoroughly discredited by Ernst's attorney Doug Christie were willing to reappear at the re-trial of Ernst three years later. Some of the most compelling arguments in favor of viewing the official Jewish Holocaust narrative with skepticism include the inability of mainstream Jewish Holocaust "authorities" to produce even a

single wartime photograph of a homicidal gas chamber. Also, the disparity between 6 million dead Jews that forms the basic official Jewish Holocaust historical narrative versus the International Red Cross figures showing less than 300,000 Jewish deaths at the camps. None of these deaths was reported to have been a result of a systematic policy to mass murder Jews utilizing homicidal gas chambers carried out by the Germans.

TBR: Freedom of speech and intellectual inquiry are two of the most fundamental principles of Western civilization, especially as they relate to the founding of the United States of America. Can you talk about the importance of free speech and intellectual inquiry?

Herskovitz: One of our signs at our weekly anti-Israel street protests reads: "Jewish Power vs. First Amendment; Who Will Win?" I think this succinctly sums up the issue: The plaintiff in our case has hired an Orthodox Jew to represent him at the Supreme Court level. "Super Lawyer" Nathan Lewin has racked up some success with the Supreme Court, notably neutering the Establishment Clause in Pennsylvania, where he argued successfully for Jewish religious symbols to be placed on government property.

In my view nothing is as important to our country as freedom of speech. One of the problems, however, is that private organizations are shielded from the First Amendment, as they are not bound by our Constitution. So, when we entered into multi-month contracts with billboard companies to put up "America First Not Israel" on their billboards, they were taken down and our monies refunded. This prompted Germar Rudolf to comment: "What good is free speech, when our messages cannot be heard?"

TBR: With very few exceptions, the vast majority of self-identified Jews and certainly the entirety of organized Jewry do not support the concept of Holocaust Revisionism or engaging in debates or honest discussions with skeptics or critics of the official narrative of WWII. What prevents Jews from honestly engaging intellectually with this topic?

Deborah Lipstadt is widely considered to be a top expert on the Holocaust. She is, after all, the U.S. special envoy for the Office to Monitor and Combat Anti-Semitism. Henry Herskovitz finds her inability to answer simple questions about this pivotal event in Jewish history concerning.

Herskovitz: Simply put: the truth. They cannot tolerate the truth. If Lipstadt is correct that no other historical event has been so thoroughly documented as the Holocaust, she should be thrilled at leveling this mountain of evidence against Rudolf and other Revisionists. But she knows she will lose this debate and therefore concocts the fallacious "I will not give hate a platform" argument. She and other Court Historians who blindly promote the official Jewish Holocaust narrative are totally disingenuous.

TBR: The entire Western world generally has been bombarded with extremely emotionally and psychologically manipulative propaganda that instills and reinforces the official "Holocaust narrative" of WWII. Can you comment on the way in which the standard Holocaust story is presented to the public?

Herskovitz: A few months back, I created a Google Alert on the word "holocaust." Now, every day an email summary of worldwide news events that contains the word are delivered to me. Somewhere between 10 and 12 entries are highlighted. No other 80-year-old historical event is covered so completely. This speaks to the strength of Jewish power.

Try typing "holocaust movies" into Wikipedia. You will get well over 300 movie titles which are used to "educate" Americans as to the events of World War II. And this list does not include the many more 100 movies where the subject comes up. Just a mention of the words "holocaust" or "Auschwitz" brings knowing nods from the actors. The saturation of bad-Germans, innocent-Jews is consistently reinforced. I used to love *Casablanca*, but now I see it as the vilification of Germans by the greatest messaging machine in the world.

TBR: Has your embrace of Holocaust Revisionism led you to question other aspects of WWII? Mainstream accounts present Adolf Hitler and Germans as the epitome of evil, hellbent on the total genocide of every Jewish man, woman or child they could lay their hands on, determined to conquer the world and enslave humanity. What are your thoughts on Hitler's Germany and National Socialism as a political/economic/social philosophy?

Herskovitz: I'd be deluding your readers if I claimed expertise on National Socialism. My understanding is that Hitler and National Socialism gained popularity due to the dire effects of the Treaty of Versailles, which stripped Germany of much of its real property, wealth and ability to defend itself. Out of this devastation arose a political party that spoke to the people, shared their suffering and realized their need to have a government that would serve their interests. Hitler asked the German people for four years of autocratic rule, was granted it, and elevated the German economy, military might and prestige

in the world.

Many people have alleged that the NSDAP (National Socialist German Workers' Party) wanted to control the world but are silent when I ask for documentary evidence of their claims. People should never be silenced when their only "crime" is to ask questions.

TBR: There is no doubt that Hitler and the National Socialist movement in general were highly critical of Jews. Do you have any thoughts or comments on why they were so vocal and adamant in their hostility toward Jews? What is your understanding of their official policy towards Jews in Germany or other territories they conquered during the war?

Herskovitz: I read the NSDAP's "25-Points Program" in Gerard Menuhin's *Tell the Truth and Shame the Devil*. It does read like a racist document—very similar to Israel's Nation State Law of 2018, but to compare the two probably makes me an "anti-Semite." Well, the problem with such name-calling is that once you've been labeled as such you might as well speak your mind.

Many years ago, I asked a Jewish friend why Jews were hated so much by the Germans. He said rather forcefully, "You're not blaming the victims, are you?" That response shut me up for 20 years. But, now, the question has much more validity to me: Why was it so easy for Hitler to convince his fellow Germans that Jews were their problem? Why were they labeled alien enemies of the state? Earlier I spoke of the hatred that Palestinian children allegedly have for Jews in Palestine, and concluded that hatred is earned, not taught. Same applies here: Jews were feared by the Germans for many reasons, primarily because, being Jews, they held a great likelihood to be supportive of the Bolsheviks in Russia, poised to become fifth columnists in the efforts to introduce Communism to Europe. Again, I'm not an historian, but do feel that Germany was justified to fear the Jews in their midst.

Rare Books on Judaism & Zionism

Jewish Austria

By François Trocase. This is the abridged 1942 edition by Léon de Poncins of François Trocase's 1899 study of the end of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. *Jewish Austria* provides a crucial insight into the collapse of this venerable Catholic empire. Trocase's work presents a detailed analysis of the economic and social conditions of the Austrian Empire in its last days. His investigation has a relevance to the economic and political conditions of Western states. How did Jews gain such power? How did they undermine the Church? What control did they exercise on politics, finance and society? What was the relationship between Jews and socialism? Softcover, 97 pages, #904, *$12.50*.

Judaism & Zionism: A Whirlwind Tour

This booklet discusses the founding of Zionism, the state of Israel, atrocities and secret societies. Sections also include information on: the Jewish calendar, holy days, scriptures, gods and goddesses, sects, history, messiahs, famous figures of Jewish history, Jewish organizations, the Jewish Mafia, central banking, expulsions, the Illuminati, Freemasonry, advisors to U.S. presidents, anti-Semitism, Zionism, the New World Order, the "Holocaust," atrocities, Israel, and even more. Softcover, 59 pages, #866, $*10*.

The Dissolution of European Jewry

By Walter N. Sanning. Updated by Germar Rudolf. Before World War II, Eastern Europe was the demographic center of world Jewry. After the war, however, only a fraction of it was left behind. What happened? The "Holocaust," most will say. The author of this book did not stop with that explanation, but thoroughly explored European population shifts, deportations and evacuations conducted by both Nazis and the Soviets. The results are shocking. This edition has an updated foreword by Prof. Arthur R. Butz and an epilogue by Germar Rudolf. Softcover, 224 pages, #719, *$25*.

Jewish Domination of Weimar Germany

By Eckhart Verlag and Francis Dupont. This was the National Socialist government's first English-language attempt to explain the rationale behind their legislative moves to restrict Jewish influence in Germany after 1933. Using official pre-Nazi-era demographics, this work showed that Jews were massively over-represented in all fields of German social and economic life—except farming and creative work. It lists the ownership of mass media, the financial scandals, Communist and other political subversion, degenerate theater, sexual psychology, indoctrination in schools and the media. Softcover, 96 pages, #670, *$14*.

Judaism in Music: Wagner for the 21st Century

German composer Richard Wagner wrote with the same intensity that characterized his music. In 1850, Wagner penned an article entitled "Judaism in Music," which caused such a firestorm that, in 1869, he published a response entitled "Some Explanations Concerning Judaism in Music." It turned into this book. Softcover, 125 pages, #705, *$15*.

The Zionists: Zionist Wall Street

Here is an updated reprint of the classic book by Judge George Washington Armstrong that discusses the history of international finance. Includes sections on the Talmud, the Protocols, Federal Reserve System, the League of Nations, WWI, President Wilson, Theodor Herzl, Kaiser Wilhelm, the sultan of Turkey, Baron Rothschild of Paris, FDR, the Morgenthau-Zionist hate program, the Marshall and Levitski plans. Also includes the entire text of Armstrong's *Zionist Wall Street*. Softcover, 250 pages, #765, *$18*.

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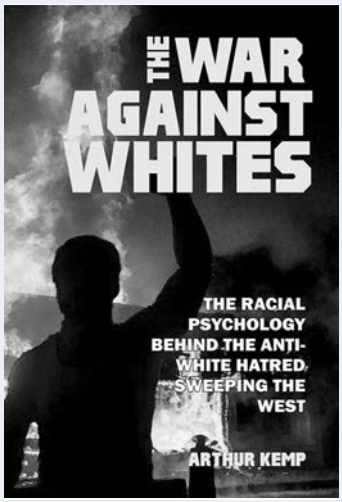

The War Against Whites: The Racial Psychology Behind the Anti-White Hatred Sweeping the West

Arthur Kemp reveals that the Black Lives Matter ideologues do not seek "racial equality," but rather the total destruction of White civilization. Kemp says they are driven by a deep mass psychosis which falsely blames White people for all problems encountered by non-Whites trying to fit into a First World society. Kemp deals with unalterable genetic traits—IQ, character, psychology and behavior—and shows they are the true causes of racial disparities in crime, socio-economic status, education and health. Starting with a complete review of the George Floyd incident, this work covers it all! Dissects the myth that police in the U.S. are "hunting Blacks"; shows through official global crime records that Whites are overwhelmingly the victims of non-White criminal attacks; and provides the only solution through which racial conflict can be avoided and all can exist in peace and harmony. Softcover, 290 pages, 473 footnotes, 79 illustrations, three tables, indexed, #885, *$16* plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-4:30 ET. Order at www.BarnesReview.com.

TBR: Numerous countries have specific laws that outlaw and punish citizens for "denying the Holocaust" and many Revisionists have been targeted and persecuted by the state. Can you comment on the persecution of Holocaust Revisionists around the world? Are you fearful that such tyrannical laws could be adopted in the United States?

Herskovitz: I am very fearful such laws could be adopted here, and I am doing my best to exercise our First Amendment rights while we still have them. "Use 'em or lose 'em," as the old saying goes. We tease among ourselves that we are frontline workers, essential workers, to protect our First Amendment, but there is more than a kernel of truth in such self-deprecation. Look at our mother country, Great Britain. There in prison sits Alison Chabloz for the crime of singing songs about the perceived inconsistencies in the Holocaust narrative. Anyone supportive of free speech anywhere in the world should be clamoring for her release. It's an easy test for one's commitment to free speech: Would you sign a memo demanding her release? Yes or no? For me it's an easy yes.

TBR: Finally, you are a longtime activist and have helped organize one of the longest running pro-Palestine demonstrations in America outside a local synagogue in Ann Arbor, Michigan, where you reside. This demonstration has and continues to cause quite a bit of controversy. Can you talk about the role that Revisionism plays in the Palestinian liberation movement, if any?

Herskovitz: "The Holocaust" narrative plays a vital role in the Palestine liberation movement in my view. "Free Palestine" was one of the original signs held at our weekly vigils. The Holocaust narrative's fundamental purpose is to demand that alleged Jewish suffering trump actual and current Palestinian suffering. This demand, and subsequent compliance by world leaders, keeps the crimes of the Jewish state understated and allows them to literally get away with murder, as they ethnically cleanse non-Jews from Palestine. Even people in the peace movement are deathly afraid of naming Jews as responsible for the crimes against humanity committed in Palestine.

One really must step back and give the Jewish community credit. Via their dominance in American media, and especially with their ability to jail or shun people for questioning this "Holocaust" narrative, they are able to portray Jews as eternal victims while falsely labeling Palestinians as "terrorists." Again, Paul Eisen sums it up:

> To the Christian and to the entire non-Jewish world, Jews say this: "You will apologize for Jewish suffering again and again and again. And, when you have done apologizing, you will then apologize some more. When you have apologized sufficiently, we will forgive you ... provided that you let us do what we want in Palestine."

Apparently, the non-Jewish world has not apologized enough. The U.S. government contributes $22 million per day to maintain this Jewish aggression against the unwilling yet amazingly resilient Palestinian people.

Some friends have criticized my Revisionist stance, claiming that it hurts my credibility to be a successful peace activist. They don't get it. When they say, "Free Palestine!" and their opponent cries, "But what about the Holocaust," they lower their heads and walk away. We don't. We say, "If you want to introduce 'the Holocaust' into the Palestine liberation movement, let's have a discussion, and we should begin by having you produce a wartime photograph of a homicidal gas chamber." ❖

John Friend is the assistant editor of The Barnes Review. He is the host of numerous podcast programs, including "TBR History Hour" and "The AFP Report." He maintains his own personal website at www.TheRealistReport.com.

Totally Politically Incorrect Books

Goebbels on the Jews: The Complete Diary Entries: 1923 to 1945

By Prof. Thomas Dalton. From the age of 26 until his death in 1945, Joseph Goebbels kept a near-daily diary. In it, he recorded significant events of the day along with his thoughts and opinions on a variety of topics, most notably the Jewish policy of the Third Reich. Here we get a detailed and unprecedented look at the attitudes of one of the highest-ranking men in Nazi Germany. Goebbels shared Hitler's "anti-Semitism," and likewise wanted Jews totally removed from the Reich territory—this is the so-called "territorial solution" to Hitler's "Jewish Question." Here is a compilation of Goebbels's statements about Jews and Judaism so you can judge the man for yourself. Softcover, 280 pages, #848, *$22.*

Hitler on the Jews

Of the millions of words written on Adolf Hitler, virtually none quote Hitler's exact words on this topic. Hitler's real words and ideas are far more complex than most authorities will admit. Hitler was a well-read man. He had a broad knowledge of history, culture, religion, human biology and social evolution. But this portrayal does not suit those in power today. They need the public to think of him as a foaming-at-the-mouth demagogue. To accomplish this goal, they need to ensure that no one reads his actual opinions about Jews. Softcover, 200 pages, #847, *$16.*

Streicher, Rosenberg and the Jews: The Nuremberg Transcripts

By Thomas Dalton, Ph.D. Since the mid-1970s, the "Holocaust" has come under sustained attack by Holocaust Revisionists, to the point where, today, the story lies in ruins. Virtually every aspect of the standard account has serious flaws. Despite the obvious falsehoods, the mainstream version continues to dominate. To understand this striking situation, we need to go back to the beginnings, to the origins of the conventional "Holocaust" story. And this takes us to Nuremberg. The most interesting men on trial were two with a special connection to the "Jewish Question": Alfred Rosenberg and Julius Streicher. The case against them—and their personal testimony—are examined for the first time. Their voices and their verbatim transcripts lend some much-needed clarity to the situation. Softcover, 330 pages, indexed, #872, *$22.*

Pan Judah! The Political Cartoons of Der Stürmer: 1925-1945

Don't even look at the book if you are offended by racial stereotypes! Beginning in the 1920s, Julius Streicher published a small weekly German newspaper called *Der Stürmer*. His mission was straightforward: to warn the German people about the threats posed by foreign and domestic Jews. Streicher was convinced the dangers were very real, and his articles gave a blunt and direct account of them. A key feature of *Der Stürmer* was its political cartoons. The cover of every issue displayed cartoons depicting various alleged Jewish dangers. The lead cartoonist was a man named Philipp "Fips" Rupprecht. His cartoons became the signature feature of the newspaper. With the demise of National Socialist Germany, *Der Stürmer* and Fips's cartoons were largely buried and forgotten. Recently, though, a skilled digital artist named Robert Penman rediscovered the forgotten images. He carefully restored, colorized and reissued them. Here, for the first time, he has compiled 200 of the best Fips images, as they have never been seen before. Penman has done a masterful job. The images are sharp, crisp, and compelling. The colors are stunningly vivid. The effect is truly astonishing. Fips's cartoons, originally printed on cheap newsprint, come alive for the first time since the end of WWII. Every image is a small masterpiece, a true work of contemporary art. And each one tells a story—a story with relevance for the present day. Organized into six chapters chronologically, Fips's cartoons clearly demonstrate a progression of views over the period of 20 years, from before the Nazis assumed power until the very end of the war. They tell the story of Germany's rise and fall as nothing else can. Hardback, 8.5 x 11, color illustrations, glossy, high-quality stock, 288 pages, #910, *$75.*

Karl Marx on the 'Jewish Question'

During the mid-1800s, "the Jewish Question" was on the minds of many politicians and philosophers. Karl Marx, of course, was interested in expanding his Judeo-based Communist philosophy across the world. Here is Marx's attempt to explain how Jews could be integrated into his Communist collective and whether this was actually possible. Softcover, 52 pages, color covers, #704, *$10.*

Five Men of Frankfort: The Story of the Rothschilds

By Marcus Eli Ravage. Few Jewish names in the history of Europe have attracted more fame, more conspiracy theories, rumors and mystery than "Rothschild." This biography, written by a leading Jewish historian, pulls no punches in telling the true story of the banking dynasty, once known as the "financiers of nations." Cutting through all the myths, *Five Men of Frankfort* reveals how the four Rothschild sons spread throughout Europe—to London, Paris, Vienna and Naples, to set up a banking network which inaugurated the system of moving money internationally through simultaneous deposits and withdrawals. This study reveals in detail the double-cross of Napoleon's France—which saw the Rothschilds finance the British army in Spain by literally smuggling the cash across France into Iberia using their secret network. British indebtedness to the Rothschilds for their help in defeating Napoleon was then exploited by getting the British government to persuade the other nations of Europe—including the Austrian, Prussian and Russian governments—to start using the Rothschilds as bankers and as the providers of their national loans and debt. The Rothschilds effectively blackmailed their way into being granted nobility status by the Austrian and British heads of state. This new edition has three appendices added that reveal the full extent of the Rothschild business empire to the present day. Softcover, 344 pages, #920, *$19.*

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Albert Einstein: A Closer Examination

Albert Einstein is regarded as one of the most important scientists and humanitarians of the 20th century. But is there more to the story?

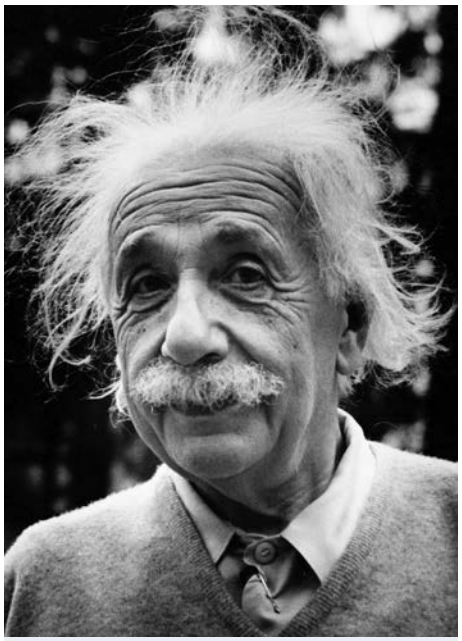
By John Wear

In 1999 Albert Einstein was named *Time* magazine's person of the 20th century.[1] This article will discuss whether Einstein deserved this award. Albert Einstein is regarded by many people as the greatest physicist of the 20th century.[2] His unique contributions are said to have revolutionized physics. However, many physicists dispute the revolutionary nature of Einstein's discoveries. Physicist Frank J. Tipler writes:

> Most physicists now recognize that Einstein's theory of relativity is not a revolutionary theory at all but a completion of classical physics. … Einstein's invention of quantum mechanics was, once again, a conservative innovation; conservative in the traditional sense of *preserving* the classical structure of Newtonian physics.[3]

Christopher Jon Bjerknes accuses Einstein of plagiarism. Bjerknes writes:

> Many people knew that Einstein did not hold priority for much of what he wrote. He, himself, was keenly aware of it. It is not uncommon for grandiose myths to accrue to overly idealized popular figures, such as Albert Einstein. Theoretical Physics, as a field, was small, and not well known in the period from 1905-1919. Theoretical physicists were not well known, and, since those in the field knew that Einstein was a plagiarist, they largely ignored him. …



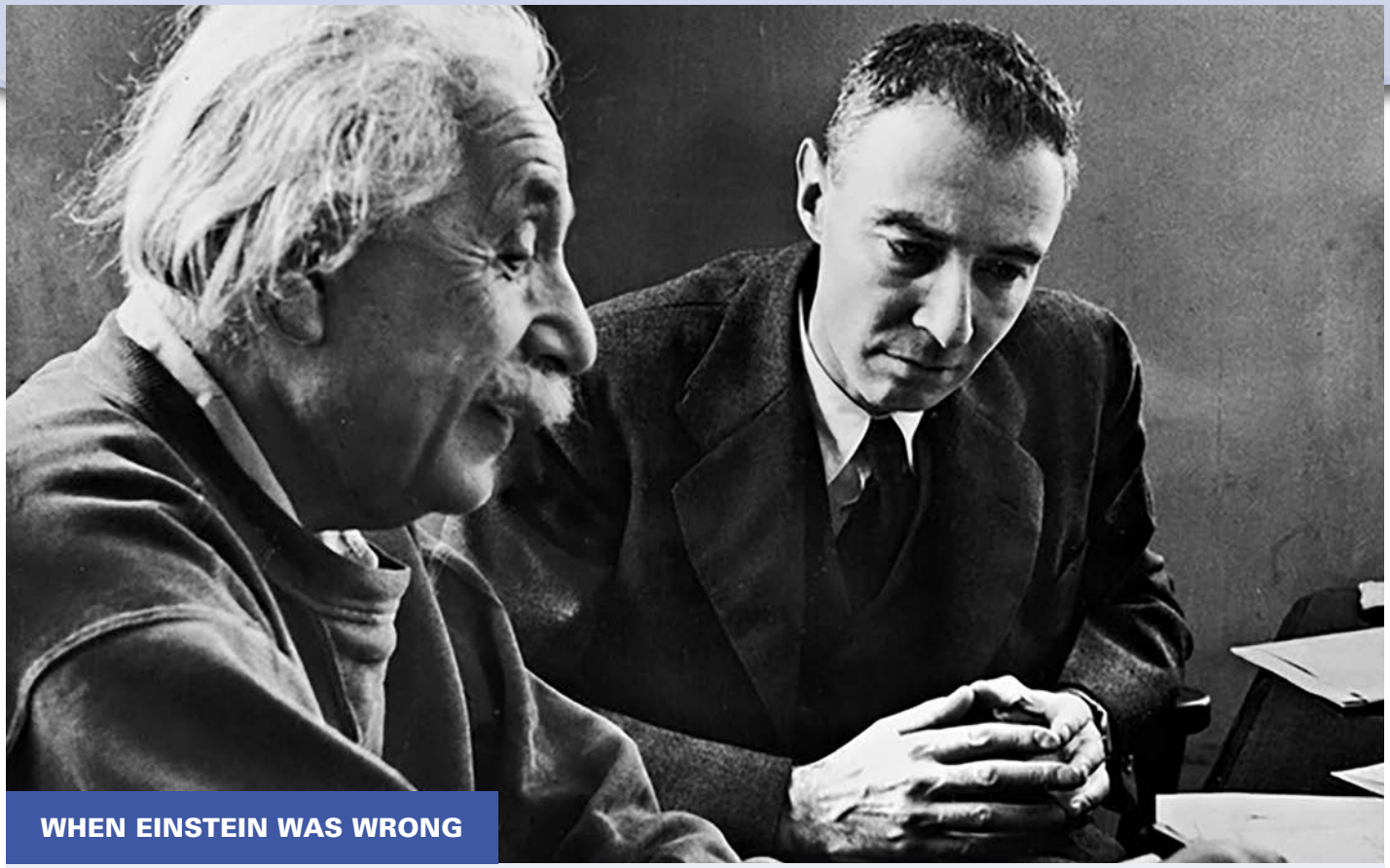
ALBERT EINSTEIN
Hailed as a unique "genius."

> Einstein evinced a career-long pattern of publishing "novel" theories and formulae after others had already published similar words, then claimed priority for himself. He did it with $E = mc^2$. He did it with the so-called special theory of relativity and he did it with the general theory of relativity.[4]

Whether Bjerknes's analysis is accurate, it is certain that many physicists had little regard for Einstein in his later years. Robert Oppenheimer, for example, visited the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton in January 1935. In a letter to his brother Frank, Oppenheimer conveyed his reaction to the occupants of Fine Hall at Princeton: "Princeton is a madhouse: its solipsistic luminaries shining in separate and helpless desolation. Einstein is completely cuckoo."[5]

Oppenheimer also said in private that Einstein had no understanding of or interest in modern physics, and that Einstein had been wasting his time trying to unify gravitation and electromagnetism.[6]

Physicist Freeman Dyson was a colleague of Einstein's from 1948 to 1955 at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton. Dyson had a strong



WHEN EINSTEIN WAS WRONG

Albert Einstein (above left with Robert Oppenheimer) is presented as an unassailable scientific genius by the mainstream academic, scientific, and political establishment. Yet, many serious scientists and physicists at the time recognized Einstein's errors and miscalculations, viewing the popular figure as an over-blown, over-hyped intellectual who borrowed heavily—to put it mildly—from other researchers and scholars. Mainstream physicists now acknowledge that Einstein was wrong about myriad issues relating to physical reality and quantum mechanics, among other topics. Nevertheless, Einstein's reputation and legacy remains largely unchallenged, with the masses accepting the man as a benevolent, inspiring humanitarian and scientific genius.

desire to meet and know Einstein when he arrived at the Institute. However, after reading Einstein's recent scientific papers, Dyson decided they were junk. Dyson spent the next seven years avoiding Einstein so that he would not have to tell Einstein his work was worthless.[7]

Physicist David Bodanis writes about Einstein's later years: "Einstein's peers regarded him as a has-been. Even many of his closest friends no longer took his ideas seriously.[8]

EINSTEIN WAS PRO-ZIONIST

In an article published in the November 26, 1938 edition of *Collier's* magazine, Albert Einstein explained how the social creed and morality inbred in most Jews, which he attempted to live by, was part of a long and proud tradition. Einstein wrote: "The bond that has united the Jews for thousands of years and that unites them today is, above all, the democratic ideal of social justice coupled with the ideal of mutual aid and tolerance among all men."[9] Einstein later wrote that Karl Marx lived and sacrificed himself for the ideal of social justice.[10]

Einstein wrote about the Jewish tradition: "The pursuit of knowledge for its own sake, an almost fanatical love of justice, and the desire for personal independence—these are the features of the Jewish tradition which make me thank my stars that I belong to it."[11]

Einstein came to embrace the cause of Zionism. He wrote to a friend in October 1919:

> One can be an internationalist without being indifferent to members of one's tribe. The Zionist cause is very close to my heart. … I am glad that there should be a little patch of earth on which our kindred brethren are not considered aliens.

Einstein further declared: "I am, as a human being, an opponent of nationalism. But, as a Jew, I am from today a supporter of the Zionist effort."[12]

Einstein worked hard to promote Zionism and to establish the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. He wrote to German-Jewish chemist Fritz Haber:

Albert Einstein is shown here with his second wife, Elsa. Albert and Elsa were first cousins and married in 1919, following Einstein's divorce from his first wife Mileva Maric. Mileva was a talented physicist and mathematician some allege contributed mightily to Albert's scientific papers. Mileva met Albert when both were students at Zurich Polytechnic. Einstein's personal life has been almost entirely ignored by the Court Historians. The personal letters of Einstein, many of which were published in 2006, reveal his deep shame and regret at his failed marriages and the way he treated his wives.

> Despite my emphatic internationalist beliefs, I have always felt an obligation to stand up for my persecuted and morally oppressed tribal companions. The prospect of establishing a Jewish university fills me with particular joy, having recently seen countless instances of perfidious and uncharitable treatment of splendid young Jews with attempts to deny their chances of education.[13]

Einstein traveled to America, Singapore and other places to help secure funding for the Hebrew University.[14]

Einstein was an enthusiastic supporter of Israel. He wrote after Israel was founded:

> In this hour, one thing, above all, must be emphasized: Judaism owes a great debt of gratitude to Zionism. The Zionist movement has revived among Jews the sense of community. It has performed productive work surpassing all the expectations any one could entertain. This productive work in Palestine, to which self-sacrificing Jews throughout the world have contributed, has saved a large number of our brethren from direct need. In particular, it has been possible to lead a not inconsiderable part of our youth toward a life of joyous and creative work.
>
> Now the fateful disease of our time—exaggerated nationalism, borne up by blind hatred—has brought our work to a most difficult stage. Fields cultivated by day must have armed protection at night against fanatical Arab outlaws. All economic life suffers from insecurity.[15]

Einstein ignored in this writing that Israel was formed through the ethnic cleaning of approximately 750,000 Palestinians who were ruthlessly expelled from their homes. Entire cities and hundreds of villages in Israel were left empty and repopulated with new Jewish immigrants. The Palestinians lost everything they had and became destitute refugees, while the Jewish immigrants stole vast swaths of Palestinian property and confiscated everything they needed.[16] This is why the "fanatical Arab outlaws" Einstein referred to arose: to counteract these illegal Zionist actions.

Einstein also praised the great and lasting contributions of Stephen Wise to the cause of Zionism. Einstein wrote about Wise:

> There are those who do not love him, but there is no one who has

ever denied him recognition and respect, for everybody knows that behind the enormous labors of this man there has always been the passionate desire to make mankind better and happier.[17]

On November 16, 1952, Einstein was invited by Israeli Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion to become president of Israel if elected by the Parliament. Einstein turned down this offer because the presidential office required understanding of human relations—something Einstein felt he was deficient in. Einstein wanted to deal only with science and nature.[18]

EINSTEIN HATED GERMANS

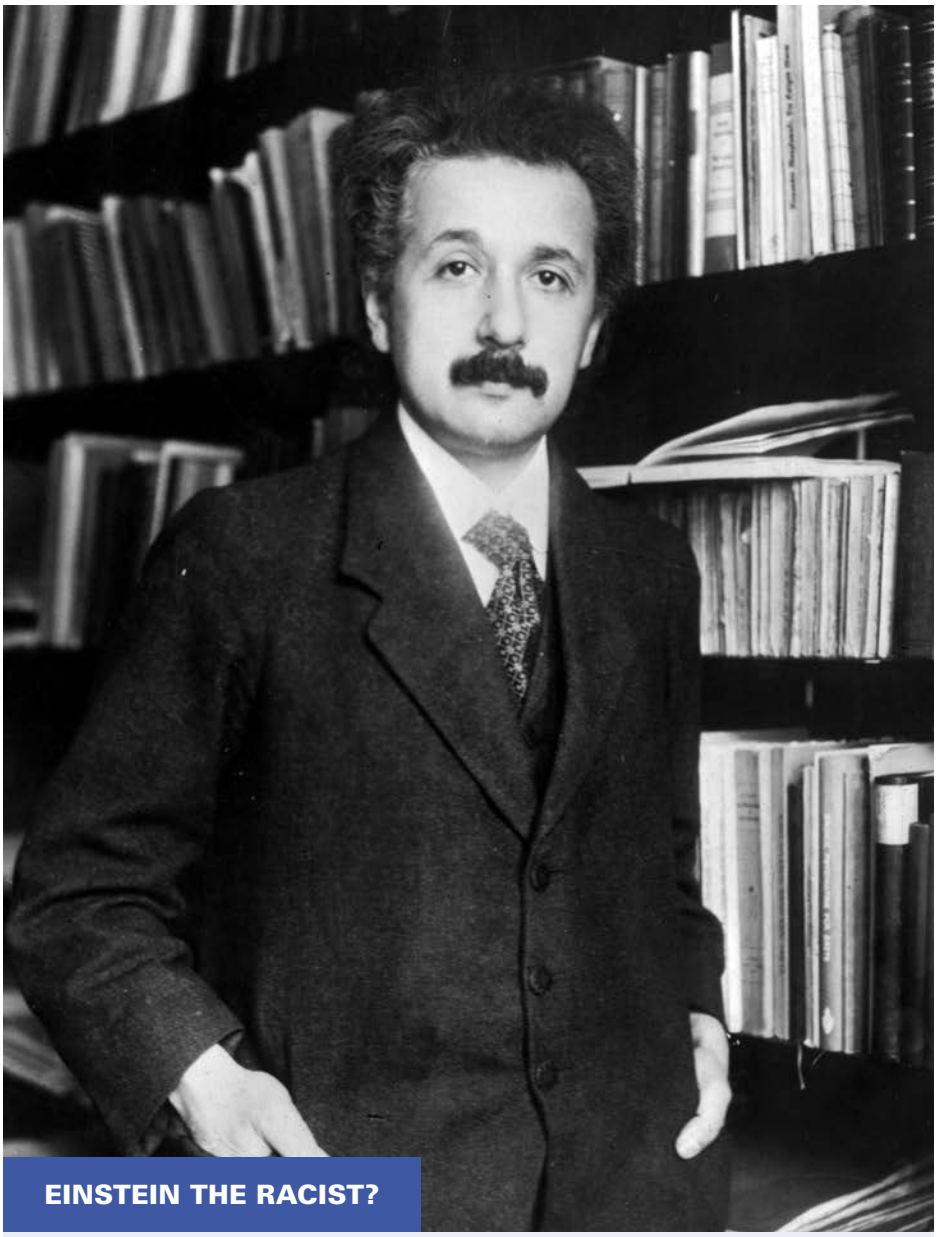
Albert Einstein hated the German people. He wrote to an old Jewish friend in the summer of 1942:

> Due to their wretched traditions the Germans are such a badly messed-up people that it will be very difficult to remedy the situation by sensible, not to speak of humane, means. I keep hoping that, at the end of the war, with God's benevolent help, they will largely kill each other off.[19]

In a tribute "To the Heroes of the Warsaw Ghetto," Einstein wrote in 1944 that the Germans "deliberately used the humanity of others to make preparation for their last and most grievous crime against humanity." Einstein held the German people responsible for electing Adolf Hitler and acquiescing in what Einstein thought was Hitler's unutterable crimes. He could not find forgiveness in his heart for such calculated "moral degradation."[20]

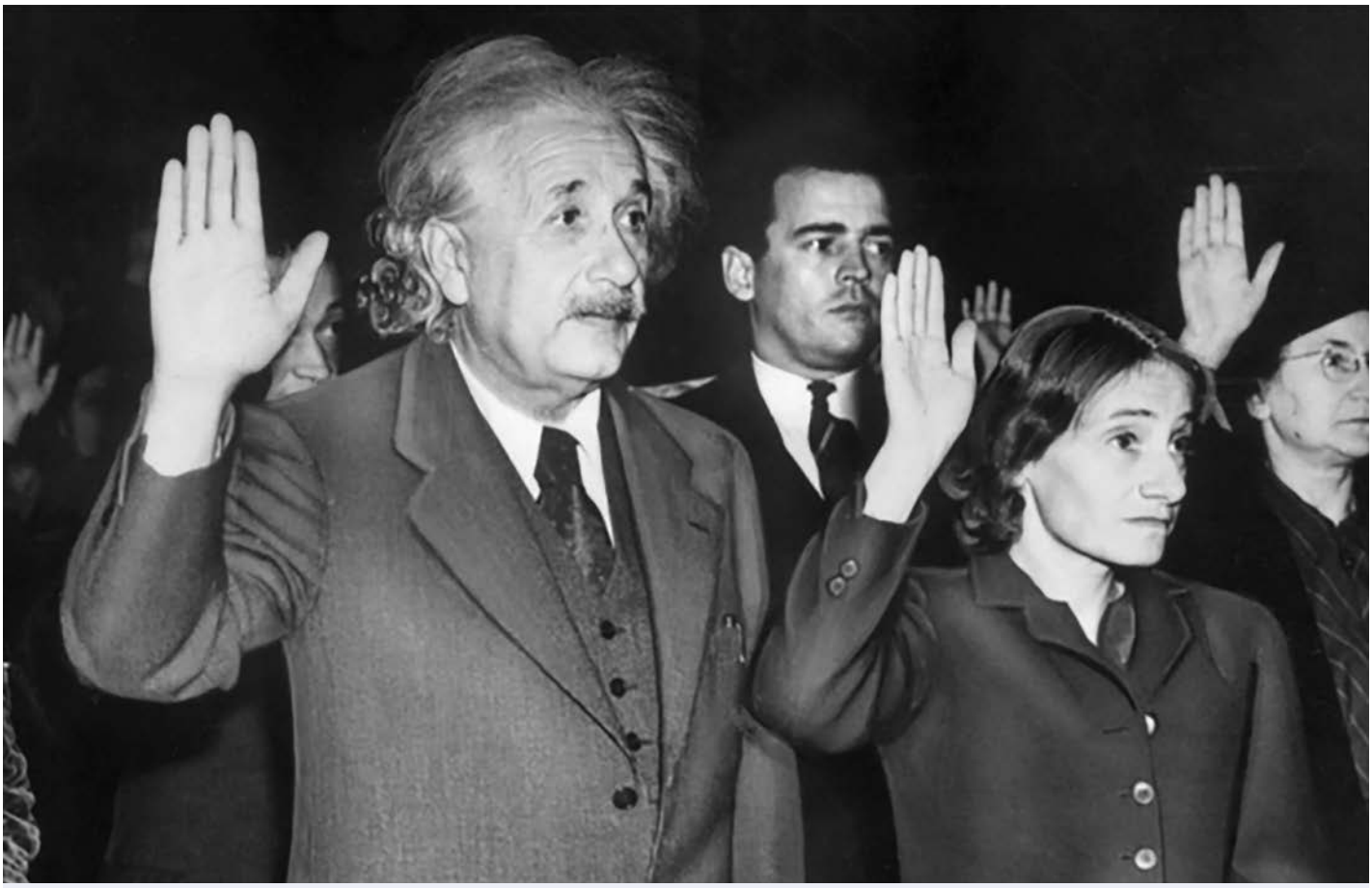
Einstein believed in the official Holocaust story,[21] and his hatred of Germans continued after the war. Jamie Sayen writes:

> Personally, he could not bring himself to forgive the Germans for the crimes of the Nazis and he rejected all reconciliatory efforts. In 1951 President Theodor Heuss of the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) invited Einstein to join the Peace Section of the old



EINSTEIN THE RACIST?

Even as a young man, Albert Einstein had a fanatical loathing of Germans, who he viewed as villainous beasts who harbored an irrational hatred of Jews and who had repeatedly scapegoated them as the cause of problems in Germany and the world. Despite his reputation as a leading civil rights and humanitarian activist, Einstein was a deeply prejudiced and bigoted individual, not only in his contempt for Germans—a nation he wanted obliterated during the war—but also other races and nations. His travel diaries, compiled when he voyaged to the Far East and Middle East in the 1920s with his wife Elsa, reveal his true thoughts. He described the Chinese as "filthy," as a "herd-like nation" more equatable with "automatons than people." Once in America, Einstein became a leading champion for Black civil rights and pushed for an end to segregation, arguing that the practice was "a disease of White people" that he did "not intend to be quiet about."



Albert Einstein fled to the United States following Adolf Hitler's rise to power in 1933, eventually becoming a U.S. citizen. He described "racism" as "America's worst disease" and empathized with minorities in America as he felt Jews, too, were a "marginalized community" despite their financial and political power. Above he is shown with his stepdaughter Margot taking the naturalization oath in 1940.

Prussian order *Pour le mérite*. Einstein had been a member prior to 1933 but, in accordance with his postwar refusal to be associated publicly with any German organization, he declined Heuss's invitation. "Because of the mass murder which the Germans inflicted upon the Jewish people," he explained, "it is evident that a self-respecting Jew could not possibly wish to be associated in any way with any official German institution."[22]

Einstein was convinced that militarism was so deeply ingrained in the consciousness of the German people that world peace was not possible while the Germans possessed an army. He thought the Germans could not learn through experience. In his eyes, they always managed to rationalize their failures with irrational explanations. Einstein warned a woman about Germans after the war: "You will find them affable, intelligent, and they will seem to agree with you, but you must not believe a one of them."[23]

Einstein supported the Morgenthau Plan and wanted to see Germany transformed from an industrial nation into an agricultural country. He wrote to his Jewish friend James Franck:

> I am firmly convinced that it is absolutely indispensable to prevent the restoration of German industrial power for many years. … I firmly object to any attempt from Jewish quarters to reawaken the kind of soft sentimental feelings which permitted Germany to prepare a war of aggression without any interference on the part of the rest of the world—and this long before the Nazis came to power.[24]

Einstein would not even permit his books to be sold in Germany after the war. Einstein wrote to German chemist Otto Hahn: "The crimes of the Germans are really the most abominable ever to be recorded in the history of the so-called civilized nations. The conduct of the German intellectuals—viewed as a class—was no better than that of the mob."[25] Einstein also protested the American use of German scientists after the war to help in the "war on Communism."[26]

Einstein's national and tribal kinship became extremely clear in his own mind as World War II ended. He wrote: "I am not a German but a Jew by nationality."[27] In a letter dated October

12, 1953 to Jewish physicist Max Born, Einstein referred to Germany as the "land of the mass-murderers of our kinsmen."[28] This was Einstein's opinion, and he never deviated from it.[29]

PACIFIST

Albert Einstein decided to live in the United States and not return to Germany after Hitler obtained power. He said in a widely reported public statement: "As long as I have any choice in the matter, I shall live only in a country where civil liberty, tolerance and equality of all citizens before the law prevail. … These conditions do not exist in Germany at the present time."[30]

Einstein felt close to the American Friends of Peace and regarded himself as a pacifist. However, his emphasis shifted toward ensuring peace "through the creation of an international organization embracing all major states …with a sufficiently strong executive power at its disposal." Einstein thought a world government was the best defense against Fascism.[31]

Einstein's deep distrust of Germany caused him to abandon his alleged pacifism. Jürgen Neffe writes:

> He imagined the country "Barbaria" capable of anything. A "uranium bomb" in the hands of Germans would be like an "axe in the hands of a pathological criminal." He had not forgotten how consistently the Germans had adapted scientific achievements in employing poison gas for military purposes in World War I under the leadership of his friend Fritz Haber. He declared on the spot that he was prepared to go to the top level of the administration to warn of the danger.[32]

Einstein wrote a letter in conjunction with physicists Edward Teller and Leo Szilard that was received by President Franklin Roosevelt on October 3, 1939. This letter warned of the possibility that an atomic bomb using uranium might be built. On March 7, 1940, Einstein followed up with a more urgent second letter to Roosevelt which stated:

> Since the outbreak of war, interest in uranium has intensified in Germany. I have now learned that research there is carried out in great secrecy and that it has been extended to another of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institutes, the Institute of Physics.[33]

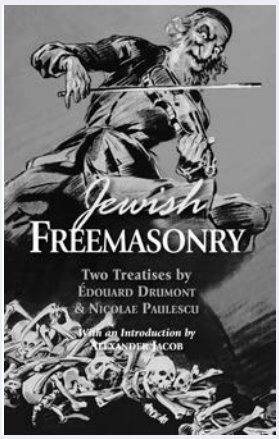
The fact that two atomic bombs later hit Japan and not Germany was in Einstein's view a great catastrophe. Germany was the only country against which Einstein would have condoned using the atomic bomb. Any degree of force was acceptable to Einstein to defeat Hitler—even the atomic bomb, even war to achieve peace. After Germany's defeat, which Einstein regarded as a necessary conquest, the use of the atomic bomb was no longer an option.[34]

Einstein returned to his alleged pacifism after World War II. Since the only justifiable war in his eyes—the one against the Nazis—had ended, Einstein felt obliged more than ever to voice his advocacy for world peace.[35]

CONCLUSION

Einstein was selected as *Time* magazine's person of the 20th century primarily because of his contributions to physics early in his career.[36] Many physicists, however, had little regard for Einstein as a physicist in the later part of his career. In fact, several other quantum physicists made major contributions to the advancement of the field and were as qualified as Einstein to be selected for *Time* magazine's award, but were passed over.

Einstein made repeated racist statements about Germans while extolling the virtues of his Jewish brethren. With the exception of a few German scientists, Einstein considered all non-Jewish Germans to be a bad breed and referred to Germans as "the blond beast."[37] Einstein had hoped at the end of World War II that the Germans, with God's benevolent help, would largely kill each other off. Einstein's statements about Germans were deeply racist, yet *Time* magazine ignored Einstein's racism and chose him to be its person of the 20th century.



Jewish FREEMASONRY

The two principal anti-Masonic texts presented in *Jewish Freemasonry* shed light on the Jewish origins and ambitions of the Freemasonic organization. The first of the texts is taken from French journalist Édouard Drumont's famous work entitled *Jewish France: An Essay in Contemporary History*, 2 vols. (1886) while the second is from the Romanian scientist Nicolae Paulescu's *The Hospital, the Koran, the Talmud, the Kahal & Freemasonry* (1913). Both authors reveal the remarkable contrast between the Jewish character of the Masonic ethos and the social doctrines of the Catholic Church which it seeks to replace as the prime mover of politics in the West. Whereas the Catholic Church has an avowed commitment to Christian charity and social harmony, corrupted Freemasonry is shown to be marked by a sheer contempt of poverty and a singular desire to establish the supremacy of Israel in the world. Softcover, 136 pages, #928, *$15* minus 10% for TBR subscribers from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-4:30 ET. See www.BarnesReview.com.

Einstein did not deserve *Time* magazine's award. The mass media has promoted Einstein into a sacred figure. Christopher Jon Bjerknes writes:

> It appears that the physics community and the media invented a comic book figure, "Einstein," with "E=mc²" stenciled across his chest. The media and educational institutions portray this surreal and farcical image as a benevolent god to watch over us. …
>
> To question "Einstein," the god, either "his" theories, or the priority of the thoughts he repeated, has become the sin of heresy. "His" writings are synonymous with truth, the undecipherable truth of a god hung on the wall as a symbol of ultimate truth, which truth is elusive to mortal man—no one is to understand or to question the arcana of "Einstein," but must let the shepherd lead his flock, without objection. Do not bother believers with the facts![38] ❖

Hans Albert Einstein was Einstein's second child by his first wife, Mileva Maric. Born in Bern, Switzerland, Hans found his way to America with his father and eventually became a professor of hydraulic engineering at the University of California-Berkeley. He was successful, but always lived in the shadow of his acclaimed father.

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The Infiltration and Subversion of the Traditional Catholic Church

Former Communists, high-ranking officials describe Communist efforts to destroy its greatest foe

By Mike Mains

Have you ever seen a counterfeit $20 bill? At first glance, the bill looks real. It's only upon closer inspection that you notice the subtle differences: the telltale signs that what you hold in your hand is fake and not a genuine Federal Reserve Note. Once spotted, the fakery appears so obvious that you wonder how you were ever fooled to begin with. Such is the situation that exists today with the Catholic Church.

What multitudes of people around the world today believe to be the Catholic Church is not the true Catholic Church at all. It has become a counterfeit church. A religious sect that is not Catholic at all, but pagan to its core, and one that is misleading literally billions of souls.

Just like a phony $20 bill, the counterfeit church appears real. Its members occupy the same buildings and physical structures. They wear the same vestments and recite prayers that closely resemble the old ones. To someone not paying attention, everything looks and sounds the same. It's only upon closer inspection that the fakery becomes obvious and, once spotted, cannot be denied. The Catholic Church has been infiltrated, subverted and overthrown from within—

A statue of Our Lady of La Salette, a depiction of a famous Marian apparition, is shown above, weeping. Our Lady of La Salette was an appearance of Mary reported by two French children in France in 1846, and now has dedicated memorials in multiple locations around the world.

overthrown by its Communist enemies through a centuries-long process that culminated in the 1960s with the implementation of Vatican II.

That doesn't mean the Catholic Church is completely vanquished. Jesus promised that would never happen when He appointed Peter the first pope and said, "And I say to thee: That thou art Peter and upon this rock I will build my church. And the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." (Matthew 16:18)

The Catholic Church remains alive today, but only through the membership and efforts of a small handful of true believers. It does not exist in any of the churches, schools, hospitals, charities or organizations that call themselves Catholic; nor in Rome which has become, in the words of Our Lady of La Salette, "The seat of the Antichrist."

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION

"Yet the individual is handicapped by coming face to face with a conspiracy so monstrous he cannot believe it exists," J. Edgar Hoover, who helped found the FBI and served as its director for over three decades, argued in the August 1956 edition of *The Elks Magazine*. "The American mind simply has not come to a realization of the evil which has been introduced into our midst. It rejects even the assumption that human creatures could espouse a philosophy which must ultimately destroy all that is good and decent."

When Hoover spoke those words back in 1956, he was referring to the Communist infiltration of the United

Many Catholics are convinced Freemasonry has been working for centuries to undermine the Catholic Church. Above, an 1891 cartoon in *Puck* shows Pope Leo XIII doing battle with Freemasonry.

States government that began near the turn of the century and went into overdrive during the Franklin Roosevelt, Harry Truman and Dwight Eisenhower administrations, but he could just as easily have been talking about the Communist infiltration of the Catholic Church.

Three years before Hoover warned us of the Communist menace, Manning Johnson, a Communist agent who left the party and wrote a book about his experiences, testified to the House Committee on Un-American Activities about the massive Communist infiltration of the Church. "The plan was to make the seminaries the neck of a funnel through which thousands of potential clergymen would issue forth, carrying with them, in varying degrees an ideology ... which would aid in neutralizing the anti-Communist character of the Church," Johnson explained. "This policy was successful beyond even Communist expectations."

BELLA DODD SPEAKS OUT

Bella Dodd was a 21-year member of the Communist Party who used her connections to become the head of the New York State Teachers' Union. (Some things never change.) Dodd wrote about her experiences in the book *School of Darkness*. Like Manning Johnson, she also left the Communist Party and testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. [See TBR, Nov.-Dec. 2021.]

After Dodd left the Communist Party, she returned to the Catholic Church and went on a lecture tour. "In the 1930s, we put 1,100 men into the priesthood in order to destroy the Church from within," she is reported to have said at one of her public lectures. "Right now they are in the highest places and they are working to bring about change in order that the Catholic Church will no longer be effective against Communism."

In Dodd's lectures, she repeatedly stressed that the Catholic Church is the only religion truly feared by the Communist Party, because the Catholic Church is Communism's only effective opponent, "the only force capable of stopping it," as she described it.

The 1930s was almost 100 years ago. Multiply Bella Dodd and Manning Johnson by dozens of other Communist agents around the world, each of them training scores of men to enter the Catholic Church in order to subvert it from within. Add a century of time for them to do their dirty work and spawn others to replace them, and what do you get?

You get the corrupt, counterfeit

church that occupies the Vatican today. A non-Catholic sect that abandoned the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass and replaced it with a watered-down service. A phony church that uses an invalid right of ordination (any priest ordained after 1968 is not a valid priest) and that has completely abandoned traditional Catholic teaching and dogma. An evil and criminal organization that has been led since the late 1950s by a series of heretical antipopes.

TESTIMONY OF RAKOVSKY

In 1938, while Dodd, Johnson and their fellow Communist agents were training thousands of men to infiltrate and destroy the Catholic Church from within, Christian Rakovsky, a Freemason and a founder of Soviet Bolshevism, was arrested and interrogated by Stalin's infamous secret police, the NKVD.

During his interrogation, Rakovsky convinced the Soviet high command to make a pact with Germany for a double invasion of Poland as a pretext for England, France and the United States to declare war on Germany in order to further Communism in Europe. Rakovsky gave his interrogators three reasons for doing this:

- To punish Germany for printing its own money;
- To stamp out Germany's nationalistic spirit;
- To weaken and destroy the Catholic Church.

Here are Rakovsky's own words from his tape-recorded interview reprinted in the book *Red Symphony* by Dr. J. Lanowsky:

> Hitler, this uneducated and elementary man, has restored thanks to his natural intuition and even against the technical opinion of Schacht, an economic system of a very dangerous kind. … He took over for himself the privilege of manufacturing money … He has by means of magic, as it were, radically eliminated unemployment among more than 7 million technicians and workers. Are you capable of imagining what would have come of this system if it had infected a number of other states? … This is very serious. Much more so than all the external and cruel factors in National Socialism. … There is only one solution—war.
>
> We have yet another reason, a religious one. Communism cannot be the victor if it will not have suppressed the still living Christianity. History speaks very clearly about this: The permanent revolution required centuries in order to achieve its first partial victory by means of the creation of the first split in Christendom. Christianity is our only real enemy.

We still have a long way to go before we can overthrow our main opponent: the Catholic Church.

In return for helping to create a pretext for the Allies to attack Germany, Rakovsky, on behalf of the international bankers, promised the Soviets half of Europe upon the conclusion of the war. When his interrogators expressed skepticism, Rakovsky advised them to contact Joseph Davies, the U.S. ambassador in Moscow to confirm everything he'd just told them. The rest, as they say, is history.

It is interesting to note that Rakovsky's interrogation began just after midnight, Moscow time, on January 26, 1938, and lasted several hours. In Europe, thousands of miles away, it was the evening of January 25, the precise time when an unknown light illuminated the night sky. Those who are familiar with the apparitions of Fatima and the Miracle of the Sun will recognize this unknown light as the warning Our Lady of Fatima gave to the young seers on July 13, 1917—a sign from Heaven that God intended to punish man for his sins by means of war, hunger and the persecution of the Church.

THE *CATHOLIC GAZETTE*

In February of 1936, the London edition of the *Catholic Gazette*, an official Catholic organ, published an article about the ongoing infiltration of the Church. The article contained minutes from Freemasonic meetings in which plans for the takeover were discussed. Here are some quotes:

> We still have a long way to go before we can overthrow our main opponent: the Catholic Church. We must always bear in mind that the Catholic Church is the only institution which has stood, and which will, as long as it remains in existence, stand in our way.
>
> The Catholic Church, with her methodical work and her edifying and moral teachings, will always keep her children in such a state of mind, as to make them too self-respecting to yield to our domination.
>
> We have induced some of our children to join the Catholic body, with the explicit intimation that they should work in a still more efficient way for the disintegration of the Catholic Church, by creating scandals within her.
>
> We can boast of being the creators of the Reformation! Calvin was one of our Children. … Martin Luther yielded to the influence of his Jewish friends and, again, by Jewish authority and with Jewish finance, his plot against the Catholic Church met with success.
>
> We are grateful to Protestants for their loyalty to our wishes, although most of them are, in the sincerity of their faith, unaware of their loyalty to us.

THE CHURCH TODAY

Here we have four impeccable sources, all from times past, confirming independently of each other a plot to destroy the Catholic Church. They describe the situation as it was

occurring *then*. You don't have to imagine how bad things are *now*. We have a non-Catholic and invalid New Mass (Catholics are forbidden from attending non-Catholic services, therefore attending the New Mass is a mortal sin), invalid ordination rites for the priesthood (as previously stated, anyone ordained after 1968, including anti-Pope Francis, is not a valid priest), an unbroken line of heretical anti-popes after Pius XII, child molestation and sex scandals in parishes across the globe, invalid priests, bishops and nuns condoning sin and preaching acceptance of false religions. In other words, the Church has been completely subverted and overturned from within.

Even those who are too dense to acknowledge these facts can't deny what their own eyes are showing them: "Catholic" schools flying the rainbow flag and teaching sex initiation, anti-popes denying the existence of hell and condoning homosexuality, "priests" and "nuns" coming out as homosexuals, "bishops" celebrating pagan religions and declaring that followers of pagan religions are saved, and on and on.

Jesus said, "By their fruits, you will know them." The fruits are there for all to see, but the willfully blind refuse to acknowledge them. The world is experiencing cognitive dissonance on steroids.

GOODBYE, GOOD MEN

"The world is rotten because of silence," St. Catherine of Sienna once said. No longer can we remain silent regarding the truth about the modern heretical and completely subverted Catholic Church and what has been done to it over the years.

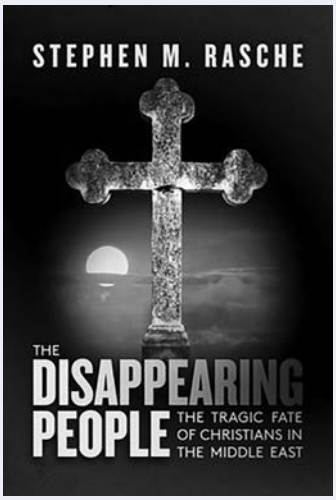
Anyone who reacts to the Communist infiltration and subversion of the Church with a gasp and incredulously says, "That could never happen," is simply ignoring the facts—knowingly or unknowingly. It already has happened and the time to stop it is long past. Just as the United States government has been overthrown, so has the Catholic Church.

Here's one way to look at the situation: Suppose you had a neighbor named John Smith, and suppose you kidnapped him and moved your cousin into John Smith's home. Your cousin could then claim he was John Smith and point to the fact that he was living in John Smith's house and wearing John Smith's clothes to prove his case. If he was clever enough, he could convince the neighbors, the legal authorities and anyone else that he really was John Smith. But none of those things would make him John Smith. He would forever remain an impostor. Meanwhile, the real John Smith would still be alive.

That's the situation with the Catholic Church today. Usurpers have taken over the buildings and physical structures of the Catholic Church, they've donned the clothes and vestments of the Catholic Church, they've done their best to convince billions of naive followers that they actually are the Catholic Church, but they are not the Catholic Church and never will be.

The Catholic Church exists today in only a handful of faithful followers: traditional Catholics upholding the faith. For more information on the state of today's Catholic Church, I strongly recommend reading the book *The Truth About What Really Happened to the Catholic Church After Vatican II* by Brother Michael Dimond and Brother Peter Dimond. ❖

Mike Mains is an independent researcher and author of a number of books, including *The Impostor Sister Lucy: The True Story of Our Lady of Fatima* which explains why the Vatican replaced the real Sister Lucy of Fatima with an impostor due to her revelations. His writings can also be found online at HenryMakow.com.



The Disappearing People

The Tragic Fate of Christians in the Middle East

By Stephen M. Rasche. Persecution of Minorities in the Middle East. Western indifference and complicity. The looming end of Christianity in the Middle East. For 1,400 years, the Christians of the Mideast lived under a system of sustained persecution as a distinct lower class of citizens under their Muslim rulers. Despite this systemic oppression, Christianity maintained a tenuous—even sometimes prosperous—foothold in the land of its birthplace up until the past several decades. Yet today, Christianity stands on the brink of extinction in much of the Mideast. How did this happen? What role did Western foreign policy and international aid policy play? What of the role of Islam and the Christians themselves? How should history judge what happened to Christians of the Mideast and what lessons can be learned? This book examines these questions based on the first-hand accounts of those who are living it. Hardback, 208 pages, #890, *$27* plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-4:30 ET. Order online and view many more books at www.BarnesReview.com.

The Mistaken Allied Demand of 'Unconditional Surrender'

By demanding the complete destruction of Germany, the Western Allies prolonged the war and caused more death and destruction

By John Wear, J.D.

The European wars prior to World War II had traditionally ended in negotiations between the victor and vanquished. For example, all of the 15 wars which Great Britain had participated in between the end of the 16th century and 1943 ended in negotiated settlements. The announcement in January 1943 at the Casablanca Conference that the United States and Great Britain would accept nothing less than the unconditional surrender of the Axis Powers ended this tradition.[1]

This article documents that the Allied demand of unconditional surrender was a mistaken policy that prolonged the war, cost millions of lives, and allowed the Soviet Union to take control of Eastern Europe.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Casablanca Conference was a military meeting that convened on January 14, 1943. Although the war had turned perceptibly in favor of the Allies, the end of World War II was not in sight. The American and British military leaders met at Casablanca to determine how victory could best be achieved. These military leaders were concerned primarily with the strategic means of obtaining military victory, and not with political ends.[2]

FDR and Winnie at Casablanca.

The major work of the meetings at Casablanca involved ironing out disagreements between the British and Americans. Some of these disagreements included:

1) the relative importance of the war in the Pacific as opposed to the war in Europe;

2) the control and ending of Germany's U-boat menace;

3) the dispute between the rival Free French generals, Charles de Gaulle and Henri Giraud;

4) the conduct of future operations in the Mediterranean;

5) the method and scope of the bombing offensive against Germany; and

6) the decision of where and when to launch a second front invasion against Germany.

The Americans and British were divided on their answers to almost all of these questions.[3]

Considering the importance of these issues, the question of whether or not to demand the unconditional surrender of the Axis Powers seemed a minor issue. At the end of the Casablanca Conference, U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt announced that peace could come only by the elimination of German and Japanese war potential. Roosevelt said that the unconditional surrender of Germany, Italy, and Japan would bring about a reasonable assurance of world peace. In this informal way, the policy of unconditional surrender was endorsed by both British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Franklin Roosevelt.[4]

Roosevelt and Churchill later maintained that the press conference announcement by Roosevelt demanding unconditional surrender had been a spontaneous remark. However, the unconditional surrender phrase was discussed at a meeting of the American Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington as early as January 7, 1943. Roosevelt and his immediate circle had apparently proposed the idea of unconditional surrender to the American Joint Chiefs of Staff and later to Churchill.[5]

On May 7, 1945, Gen. Alfred Jodl of the German High Command signs the unconditional surrender of all German forces, East and West, at Reims, France. Jodl had hoped to limit the terms of German surrender to only those forces still fighting the Western Allies, but Gen. Dwight Eisenhower demanded unconditional surrender.

Robert Sherwood wrote that the notes which President Roosevelt carried to the press conference contained a paragraph demanding the unconditional surrender of Germany, Italy, and Japan. Sherwood concluded that the demand for unconditional surrender was "very deeply deliberated" and "a true statement of Roosevelt's considered policy." Roosevelt to the day of his death refused all suggestions that he retract or soften his unconditional surrender statement.[6]

Churchill also fully supported the policy of unconditional surrender. He told the House of Commons on May 24, 1944: "The principle of unconditional surrender will be adhered to so far as Nazi Germany and Japan are concerned, and that principle itself wipes away the danger of anything like Mr. Wilson's Fourteen Points being brought up by the Germans after their defeat, claiming that they surrendered in consideration of them."

Churchill in this statement failed to acknowledge that criticism of Wilson's Fourteen Points was caused by the failure of the Allies to incorporate these promised Fourteen Points in the Versailles Treaty with Germany.[7]

PROLONGING THE WAR

A peaceful settlement of the war was impossible after the announcement of the Allied policy of unconditional surrender at the press conference in Casablanca on January 24, 1943. The Allied policy of unconditional surrender ensured that the war would be fought to its bitter end. Maurice Hankey, an experienced British statesman, summed up the effects of the unconditional surrender policy as follows:

> It embittered the war, rendered inevitable a fight to the finish, banged the door to the possibility of either side offering terms or opening up negotiations, gave the Germans and the Japanese the courage of despair, strengthened Hitler's position as Germany's "only hope," aided Goebbels's propaganda, and made inevitable the Normandy landing and the subsequent terribly exhausting and destructive advance through North France, Belgium, Luxemburg, Holland, and Germany.
>
> The lengthening of the war enabled Stalin to occupy the whole of Eastern Europe, to ring down the iron curtain and so to realize at one swoop a large installment of his avowed aims against so-called capitalism, in which he includes social democracy… Not only the enemy countries, but nearly all countries were bled white by this policy, which has left us all, except the United States of America, impoverished and in dire straits. Unfortunately, also, these policies, so contrary to the spirit of the Sermon on the Mount, did nothing to strengthen the moral position of the Allies.[8]

Even many people who strongly supported America's entry into World War II were critical of the Allied policy

of unconditional surrender. For example, journalist Dorothy Thompson said her "profound alienation" with Allied policy began in January 1943, when Roosevelt and Churchill announced their policy of unconditional surrender by the Axis Powers. She regarded this demand as "a barbarity," "an absurdity," and "an insanity." Thompson was convinced to the end of her life that this Allied policy prolonged the war by at least a year, since it deprived "the forces in Germany that were anxious for peace" of any possible means of achieving it.[9]

Josef Stalin also did not originally approve of the unconditional surrender policy adopted by Roosevelt and Churchill. A memorandum written on Stalin's views about unconditional surrender at the Teheran Conference in November 1943 stated:

> As a war time measure Marshal Stalin questioned the advisability of the unconditional surrender principle with no definition of the exact terms which would be imposed upon Germany. He felt that to leave the principle of unconditional surrender unclarified merely served to unite the German people, whereas to draw up specific terms, no matter how harsh, and tell the German people that this was what they would have to accept, would, in his opinion, hasten the day of German capitulation.[10]

British historian Liddell Hart interviewed many of the leading German military figures and found them in agreement that the Allied policy of unconditional surrender prolonged the war. The German generals said that without the unconditional surrender policy they and their troops—the factor that was more important—would have been ready to surrender sooner, separately or collectively.[11]

German Field Marshall Erich von Manstein said that the Allied demand "naturally lengthened the war. This was the surest means to weld the Germans to the Hitler regime." German Admiral Karl Doenitz also stated unequivocally that the Allied demand for unconditional surrender precluded the possibility of any peace by negotiation. Adm. Doenitz regarded the Allied demand for unconditional surrender as an impregnable barrier to peace at a date earlier than May of 1945.[12]

German Gen. Heinz Guderian was even more outspoken: "The demand for 'unconditional surrender' certainly contributed to the destruction of every hope in Germany for a reasonable peace. This was true not only for the *Wehrmacht* and for the generals, but also for the whole people."[13] Guderian further wrote about the Allied demand for unconditional surrender:

The effect of this brutal formula on the German nation and, above all, on the army was great.

> The effect of this brutal formula on the German nation and, above all, on the army was great. The soldiers, at least, were convinced from now on that our enemies had decided on the utter destruction of Germany, that they were no longer fighting—as Allied propaganda at the time alleged—against Hitler and so-called Nazism, but against their efficient, and therefore dangerous, rivals for the trade of the world.[14]

EFFECT ON RESISTANCE

The demand of unconditional surrender by the Allies was a serious deterrent to the growth and morale of the resistance movement in Germany. The German underground resistance made numerous attempts to secure a reasonable agreement concerning peace terms before launching their efforts to usurp the National Socialist regime. The Allies consistently refused to offer any sort of peace terms to the German resistance movement.[15]

For example, Adm. Wilhelm Canaris, the head of the German intelligence service the Abwehr, continued to search for an early peaceful settlement to the war after the Casablanca Conference. Recognizing that what governments say and what they do are often quite different, Canaris opened up negotiations with the Americans on a number of fronts. Canaris continued his secret contact with Sir Stewart Menzies, the head of the British Secret Intelligence Service. The Abwehr also pursued whatever possibilities were presented in countries as diverse as Istanbul, the Vatican, the Scandinavian countries, and Switzerland.[16] However, all of Canaris's and the Abwehr's efforts to obtain peace terms from the Allies failed.

British Maj. Gen. J.F.C. Fuller in his book *The Second World War* wrote that the war had reached its climacteric following the battle of Stalingrad and the collapse of the Africa Korps. In the spring of 1943, the initiative of war had passed to the Allies. Fuller wrote that the Western Allies should have determined the sort of peace they wanted to conclude and seized the psychological advantage by announcing a compromise settlement which would appeal to the German people. Had such terms been announced, the attempted assassination of Hitler might have occurred a full year earlier and probably would have been successful. Fuller wrote: "Had this happened, then National Socialism would have been destroyed by the will of the German people, and replaced by the ideals of the Atlantic Charter."[17]

The leaders of the German resistance movement discovered that the Allied policy of unconditional surrender would not change even with Hitler dead. On July 18, 1944, conspirator Otto John returned from fruitless negotiations with Allied representatives in Madrid and informed his fellow plotters that unconditional surrender would be in place even if they succeeded in killing Hitler. German

staff officer Henning von Tresckow, who described Hitler as "a mad dog that has to be put down," also learned that Hitler's death would have no influence on the Allies' war effort.[18]

Dr. Eugen Gerstenmaier, a former conspirator and president of the West German Parliament after the war, stated in a 1975 interview: "What we in the German resistance during the war did not want to see, we learned in full measure afterward; that this war was ultimately not waged against Hitler, but against Germany."[19]

The Soviet Union also used every opportunity to exploit the German resistance movement in order to destroy Germany and install Communist governments in Central Europe. After the failed assassination attempt of Hitler on July 20, 1944, Moscow radio broadcast a tribute to the conspirators by German Gen. Walter von Seydlitz. Seydlitz said: "Courageous men rose against Hitler. They have thus given the signal for the salvation of Germany. … Generals, officers, soldiers! Cease fire at once and turn your arms against Hitler. Do not fail these courageous men."[20]

German Gen. Otto Ernst Remer, who helped prevent the coup attempt, wrote more objectively about the failed assassination attempt on Hitler:

> No one needs to ask what would have happened if the July 20, 1944, undertaking had succeeded. The German eastern front, which at that time was involved in extremely serious defensive battles, would undoubtedly have collapsed as a result of the civil war that inevitably would have broken out, and the attendant interruption of supplies. …
>
> A collapse of the eastern front, however, would not only have meant the deportation of further millions of German soldiers into the death camps of Russian captivity, but would also have prevented the evacuation of countless women and children who lived in the eastern territories of the Reich, or who had been evacuated to those areas as a result of the terror attacks from the air by the Western Allies.[21]

CONTROL OF EASTERN EUROPE

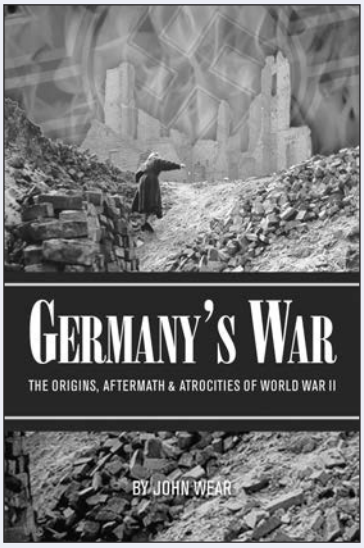
The Allied policy of unconditional surrender prolonged the war and allowed the Soviet Union to take over Eastern Europe. Within a remarkably short period of time, the Soviet Union ruthlessly subjected Eastern Europe to its totalitarian control. The Red Army brought Moscow-trained secret policemen into every Soviet occupied country, put local Communists in control of the national media, and dismantled youth groups and other civic organizations. The Soviets also brutally arrested, murdered, and deported people whom they believed to be anti-Soviet, and enforced a policy of ethnic cleansing.[22]

On March 5, 1946, less than 10 months after the defeat of Germany, Winston Churchill made his dramatic Iron Curtain speech in Fulton, Missouri. Churchill stated in this speech: "A shadow has fallen upon the scenes so lately lighted by the Allied victory. … The Communist parties, which were very small in all these Eastern states of Europe, have been raised to pre-eminence and power far beyond their numbers and are seeking everywhere to obtain totalitarian control."[23]

Churchill thus acknowledged that the Soviet Union had obtained control of Eastern Europe. A war allegedly fought for democracy and freedom had turned into a nightmare for the people of the Eastern European nations.

The Allied policy of unconditional surrender was not the only factor which allowed the Soviet Union to take over Eastern Europe. American Gen. George Patton was held back by Gen. Dwight Eisenhower and the Joint Chiefs of Staff from conquering all of Germany. On May 8, 1945, the day the war in Europe officially ended, Patton spoke his mind in an "off the record" press briefing. With tears in his eyes, Patton recalled those "who gave their lives in what they believed was the final fight in the cause of freedom."

Patton continued:



Germany's War

The Origins, Aftermath and Atrocities of World War II

By John Wear. *Germany's War* documents that the Allied leaders were primarily responsible for starting and prolonging WWII—costing millions of lives. FDR's numerous provocations forced Germany to declare war on the U.S.A. despite Hitler's desire for peace. Also covers Stalin's plan for European conquest, America's second crusade, how WWII was planned and instigated, the Allied conspiracy to prolong the war, the Allied POW camps that killed a million Germans, the appalling plight of expelled Germans, history's most terrible peace, crimes committed in German camps, the alleged genocide of 6 million Jews, and more. Softcover, 514 pages, #717, *$25* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call toll free 1-877-773-9077, Mon.-Thu. 9-4:30 ET to charge or you may order at www.BarnesReview.com. Email Sales@BarnesReview.org for international S&H.

I wonder how [they] will speak today when they know that for the first time in centuries, we have opened Central and Western Europe to the forces of Genghis Khan. I wonder how they feel now that they know there will be no peace in our times and that Americans, some not yet born, will have to fight the Russians tomorrow, or 10, 15 or 20 years from tomorrow.

We have spent the last months since the Battle of the Bulge and the crossing of the Rhine stalling; waiting for Montgomery to get ready to attack in the North; occupying useless real estate and killing a few lousy Huns when we should have been in Berlin and Prague. And this Third Army could have been. Today we should be telling the Russians to go to hell instead of hearing them tell us to pull back. We should be telling them if they didn't like it to go to hell and invite them to fight. We've defeated one aggressor against mankind and established a second far worse, more evil and more dedicated than the first.[24]

The Allied policy of unconditional surrender also led to one of the great tragedies of the 20th century—the forced expulsion of ethnic Eastern European Germans from their homes after World War II. This Allied policy of ethnic cleansing probably constituted the largest forced population transfer in human history. A minimum of 12 million and possibly as many as 18.1 million Germans were driven from their homes because of their ethnic background.

Probably 2.1 million or more of these German expellees, mostly women and children, died in what was supposed to be an "orderly and humane" expulsion.[25]

Gen. Heinz Guderian commented on this ethnic cleansing of Germans: "Was it not atrocious so to treat the population of Eastern Germany? Was it not unjust?"[26] This is why Guderian and other German military leaders concluded that the war had to be fought to its bitter end.

CONCLUSION

The Allied demand of unconditional surrender was a mistaken policy that prolonged World War II, resulted in the deaths of millions of additional people, and allowed the Soviet Union to take control of Eastern Europe. British Maj. Gen. J.F.C. Fuller wrote about unconditional surrender:

What did these two words imply? First, that because no great power could with dignity or honor to itself, its history, its people, and their posterity comply with them, the war must be fought to the point of annihilation. Therefore, it would take upon itself a religious character and bring to life again all the horrors of the wars of religion. For Germany it was to become a question of salvation or damnation.

Secondly, once victory had been won, the balance of power within Europe and between European nations would be irrevocably smashed. Russia would be left the greatest military power in Europe, and, therefore, would dominate Europe. Consequently, the peace these words predicted was the replacement of Nazi tyranny by an even more barbaric despotism.[27] ❖

The Allied demand of unconditional surrender was a mistaken policy that killed millions.

ENDNOTES:

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John Wear is a freelance author and researcher. He worked most of his career as a CPA. With the help of friends, John's fascinating website "Wears War" is loaded with real history. See www.WearsWar.com.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A MARKLE/MICHELLE TICKET?

I have seen some posts that Meghan Markle is being considered as the Democratic candidate to run for president in 2024. Clearly marketing research has replaced political analysis and the now long-dead patriotism in today's opportunistic woke Democratic Party.

Ms. Markle is married to Prince Harry. Presumably he has no last name, so poor Ms. Markle cannot be a Mrs., at least not in this marriage. However, she is reputed to be half-Black and half-White and is now officially a member of the royal family, though it looks like Harry and Meghan are being ostracized by the Windsor clan. She is also a woman of unspecified gender and/or pronoun.

With these qualifications, she is an easy sell to be the next president of the United States. That is to say that she doesn't actually have to be someone who could win the election. She merely has to be someone whose election will not be questioned in the event that overwhelming evidence shows that the election was rigged.

An equally qualified candidate floated by the Democratic establishment is Michelle Obama. She is a fully Black woman of specified albeit disputed gender, married to a half-Black, half-White former president who, in the opinion of many, conducts himself as if he were entitled American royalty.

Lacking in the specified charms, the usual harridans of the Democratic Party—Hillary Clinton, Nancy Pelosi, Elizabeth Warren etc—are unlikely to win the nomination. Vice President Kamala Harris should be a shoo-in, but suffers from over-exposure. Her frequent TV appearances demonstrate that her singular ability is cackling in response to any serious questions. Also, people simply don't like her. She is condescending.

Clearly the demented, disreputable derelict that currently occupies the White House is a White male of no redeeming qualifications who has exceeded his use-by date and has failed to be re-branded as anything other than an opportunistic, self-serving politician. Biden is a failed career politician, and one would be hard-pressed to find a less appropriate or capable leader. He is the man who was chosen to officiate over the demise of America.

So what is the Democratic Party in disarray to do?

I think that serious consideration should be given to Hunter Biden. He looks good in a suit. He has extensive foreign policy experience and is well connected with prominent businessmen and politicians in Russia, China, the Ukraine and all of the Stans, as well as Mexico and, likely, Colombia.

And, in the tradition of Lyndon Johnson, once he is sworn in as president, he can't be prosecuted! Also, the office of president of the United States is his by virtue of primogeniture.

His laptop password, too pornographic for me to include in print, is a winning slogan that will look great on posters under Hunter's face. It clearly announces a vision for the future that doesn't break with the traditions of the past without encumbering him with specifics that could limit his freedom to rule with arbitrary justice and unfettered disdain. In other words, his candidacy encapsulates the very history and soul of the Democratic Party.

Paul Majchrowicz
Via email

LOVED THE MAY/JUNE ISSUE

Just received TBR's latest issue yesterday [May/June 2022]. It is an outstanding edition with many well-researched and informative articles. TBR has set a high standard over the years, but this issue deserves special recognition. Please keep up the great work.

As Mike King, author of *The Bad War* (a classic banned on Amazon) says (paraphrasing): "The official World War II historical narrative is the foundational mythology for the post-1945 world." TBR's May/June 2022 issue exposes that mythology for the fraud that it is.

Larry Z. Burdoin
Texas

TBR RADIO BACK IN ACTION

I recently listened to a podcast by former TBR writer and radio host Dr. Edward DeVries. It was an excellent interview with historian Clint Lacy, author of *Blood in the Ozarks*. The interview focused on the Knights of the Golden Circle and its part in a "Masonic conspiracy" during and after the Civil War. There were a few things I did, however, disagree with. First, it was claimed that the Gen. Albert Pike statue was exempt from the George Soros-backed Marxist thugs. They tore Pike's statue down after that interview.

I do not subscribe to the Luciferian/Talmudic doctrines of the Masonic order outlined by Gen. Pike in his book *Morals and Dogma*, but I also oppose monument desecration of real patriots. I support monument desecration of Marxist butchers like Lenin and Stalin that occurred after the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991.

Perhaps in a future edition you will investigate the mysterious house fire that killed expatriate Lithuanian Nationalist Union leader Antana Smetona (1874-1844). It would not surprise me if Stalin's Jewish thugs from the NKVD set the fire in Smetona's residence in Cleveland. Smetona is buried at All Souls Cemetery in Chardon, Ohio.

Smetona's role as the president of Lithuania from December 1926 to

MORE LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

June 1940 played a key role in Baltic Nationalism. He was truly a "*tautos vada*" (leader of the nation) against the atheistic Bolsheviks.

Thanks for your continued efforts to stand up for liberty and freedom and against Big Tech and the neo-Marxist academic establishment.

Jordan Gollub
Mississippi

[Thanks for the kind comments. Though Dr. DeVries has passed away, nearly all of the interviews he did for TBR Radio are still posted on our website. In addition, TBR Assistant Editor John Friend has picked up where Dr. DeVries left off with the "TBR History Hour." John has already interviewed multiple news and history makers. Those interviews are posted on our website at www.BarnesReview.com. Access these podcasts via the pull down menu under "TBR" in the black menu/navigation bar.—Ed.]

MARXISTS AND THE MEDIA

After the acquittal of Kyle Rittenhouse, Marxist domination of the mainstream press was never more evident. The around-the-clock coverage portraying that boy as a racist, rampaging vigilante should be laughable to anyone who followed the trial and saw the actual video footage. Unfortunately, it is not laughable because the agenda of the Marxist press is dangerous. The media seems hell-bent on fomenting racial animus and radically changing America and the West. Readers of TBR recognize this more than most.

While this isn't a new phenomenon, it has certainly accelerated in recent years, noticeably with Trump's nomination in 2015. Obviously, nationalism is the enemy of Marxism.

I would like to see TBR do an article on the Jewish-Marxist control of the media, and its origins in the current state. I have read how George Orwell found it difficult to publish *Animal Farm* due to the Communist sympathies prevalent in all the prominent publishing houses in the 1940s and 1950s. I imagine that Jewish/Marxist control of the media and big publishing houses predates this era. TBR is the only publication that would dare to cover such a story, and such a story seems more needed now than ever.

Robert Sharp
West Virginia

AGE OF CENSORSHIP

In these days when everyone is having so hard a time even making ends meet, America's self-appointed and self-anointed "righteous saviors" have nothing better to do than find the crime of being White in everything.

The "wonderful" changes going on in America these days have empowered the petty saviors—here called publication review officers—to protect the prison population from TBR's dangerous "threat to facility security" magazine and articles discussing history honestly.

Thank the gods for the hard work they do or I might have been "corrupted"! I have been a loyal subscriber of many years and never had a single issued denied or stolen by the "office of review" until just recently.

Suddenly, in the new year of the "Let's Go Brandonites," the empowered sheep of the anti-White left (guilty White left?) feel all must atone for imagined offenses, invented thought crimes—or maybe just because they have pale skin.

The Covid lockdown period was extremely tough for all, but prisoners suffered twice as much. We have friends, family, wives and children to worry about, then we are also punished by the guards who brought the sickness to us. We were not allowed visitors for the entirety of the pandemic and still find it hard to get permission for family members to visit. It's doubly cruel and unusual.

I count myself lucky that I can once again afford a subscription to TBR because your magazine does not contain 1619 Project or Critical Race Theory dogma inside. Even when they try censoring publications, I am ready to fight this enhanced censorship policy that is apparently new. Do you have the right to object to this policy as the publisher? Please keep up all your scholarly works—censors be darned.

David Pratt
Kansas

[We are sorry to hear from imprisoned TBR subscribers that they are having so much trouble getting the magazine these days, though we are not surprised. Let me tell you how this goes. When a prison official deems that TBR should not be delivered, we get a letter. We have two choices: Allow the magazine to be delivered with "offending" pages torn out (many time most of the magazine) or we submit our opinion as to why the passages deemed subject to censorship are not a threat to prison security in an appeal. Then we get a letter back saying that our appeal has been denied. It's codified futility. Some prison censors and their bosses obviously think TBR is dangerous and, as we all know, truth is dangerous to those vested in lies.—Ed]

Send your thoughtful letters to TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695 or email Paul@BarnesReview.org. Please leave a phone number so we can call to discuss your letter or answer your questions. Note, if we have not gotten back to you, call us. We'd be happy to talk. Call 202-547-5586.

"The 70 Weeks of Daniel"

This is probably the most amazing prophecy in the Bible, if properly understood, since it predicts, some 530 years in advance, the exact years of the advent of Jesus Christ, His crucifixion, His resurrection, and the destruction of the temple and Jerusalem in A.D. 70. In order for all the events listed in Daniel's prophecy to be included in the 70 weeks (490 years), the starting point of this prophecy has to be 420 B.C. This prophecy must be logical since it was written under the direction of the Holy Spirit, who is not the author of confusion or illogic. Why is 420 B.C. logical? Besides the fact that it is absolutely necessary, it is a multiple of seven, a very important number in prophecy since it represents fulfillment and completion. In fact, everything in this prophecy is a multiple of seven, which has to be by design.

Two of the more important events in God's redemptive plan are the advent of Christ (fulfillment of the Old Testament prophecy) and the destruction of the Temple and Jerusalem (completion of the Old Testament age). As a result of the starting date, the advent of Christ is also a multiple of seven, as is the destruction of the temple and Jerusalem in A.D. 70. In addition, the siege of Jerusalem was 3.5 years, half of seven, as was the covenant in verse 27. Further, Christ's crucifixion and resurrection occurred in A.D. 28 (a multiple seven). "Christ was about 30 when He started His ministry." (Luke 3:23) Christ was then 29 and, since He was born in four B.C., He was 29 in A.D. 25. Since His ministry lasted for three years, He was thus resurrected in A.D. 28.

Also, it wasn't until 420 B.C. that Israel as a nation was able to "go forth" as a light unto the world, as God intended. Although the Temple and walls had been rebuilt, the spiritual condition of the Israelites was in shambles until 425 B.C. Nehemiah came back from Persia to remedy the situation. He was there for five years and said: "I cleansed them of everything pagan." (Neh. 13:30)

The prophecy states: "That from going forth of the command to restore and build Jerusalem …" It is not the command that is going forth but the Israelites who are going forth. The original command was made by Cyrus (Ezra 1:2), and Israel went forth to start the work on the Temple under Zerubbabel in 536 B.C. (Ezra 3:8) But 536 B.C. can't be the correct starting point since 490 years would have elapse before the events prophesied. As a matter of hermeneutics (biblical interpretation), reasonable and necessary inferences may be made to explain a passage of the Bible based on the entire context. Since 420 B.C. is a necessary starting point, a necessary inference is that "going forth" means the going forth of the nation of Israel after complete restoration, including spiritual restoration, has been made in order to go forth as a light unto the world.

The prophecy continues: "Until Messiah the Prince there shall be seven weeks and 62 weeks." If these are added to get 69 weeks, that only leaves one week (seven years) between the advent of Christ and the destruction of the Temple and Jerusalem in A.D. 70, which, of course, is not true. In addition, the prophecy continues: "and, after the 62 weeks, the Messiah shall be [violently killed], but not for Himself." How can the Messiah be killed after 62 weeks if His advent is not until 69 weeks? This seven-week period is included in the 62-week period. This seven-week period (49 years) is the time it took Herod to restore the temple and the walls to the splendor of Solomon's Temple, both of which were wonders of the world. In John 2:20, the Jews say that the period to build the temple was 46 years. The extra three years is the time it took to finish the walls.

The advent of Christ is 62 weeks (434 years) from 420 B.C. or A.D. 14. Logically, Christ was the Messiah the day He was born, but not under Jewish law. Minors have no standing under Jewish law, they cannot testify in court and anything they say is thus legally irrelevant. But, at age 18, Christ would be the legal Messiah and so recognized under Jewish law. In A.D. 14, Christ was 18.

The prophecy continues: "And the people of the prince who is to come shall destroy the city and the sanctuary. The end of it shall be with a flood." Here, "prince" is not capitalized and it is Nero who ordered the siege of Jerusalem in A.D. 67 by the Roman army under Titus. The "flood" is a flood of blood chronicled by Jewish historian Josephus where 1.1 million Jews were slain by the Roman army.

The prophecy continues: "Then he shall confirm a covenant with many for one week; but in the middle of the week he shall bring an end to sacrifice and offering." This passage is not in chronological order, not entirely uncommon in Hebrew writings. Here again, "he" is not capitalized and refers to Nero who committed suicide in A.D. 68. In A.D. 63, Nero confirmed an existing covenant for one week (seven years). This was a covenant between Rome and Israel whereby Israel was allowed a certain amount of autonomy, the collection of taxes (tithe) for the promise not to revolt and to keep the peace. But this was an uneasy peace since Israel was expecting a Messiah who would restore the Davidic kingdom and remove the yoke of the Roman Empire. In the middle of this agreement, during Passover, when Jerusalem was swelled to twice its normal population, Nero gave the order for the 3.5-year siege. As a result, no sacrificial animals from the countryside could be brought into the city, which put an end to sacrifice and offering.

When Daniel 9:24-27 is correlated with Deuteronomy 28:47-57, Daniel 12, Matthew 24 verses 1-33, and chapters 1-19 of Revelation (John's version of the Olivet Discourse), it shows the authenticity and inerrancy of the Bible. If we are ever to have Christian unity instead of being a house divided, false doctrine must be eliminated.

Laurence Baldauf Jr.
Via email

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